

The Centre Reporter.

VOL. XCI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918.

NO. 6

COUNTY GRANGE MEETS.

Large Class of Young Men Take Fifth Degree.

A largely attended session of the Centre County Pomona Grange was held Thursday of last week in Grange Arcadia, Centre Hall. The first session began at ten o'clock, when reports were heard from the various Grange activities. Some of these were discussed at considerable length.

A class of about twenty young men, students in the Agricultural Department, Pennsylvania State College, and members of Penn State Grange, made application to receive the Fifth degree, and after the formalities had been gone through the degree was conferred by Master C. B. Neff, and the unwritten work was explained by John S. Dale, a district deputy.

The Grange Park committee, in whose hands the cremery plant was recently placed in care, reported that the plant had been leased to the Dewart cremery company, and that the building had been repaired and is now in use as a shipping station. The plant was leased with an option to buy, and consequently the officers asked for a d were granted an order to sell the same.

The annual and quarterly reports of the fire insurance company were read by the president, John S. Dale, and secretary, David K. Keller. The report shows the company in good standing and leading all competitors in the matter of percentage expended for the conduct of business. At the request of directors of the company, the question of increasing the fee of one dollar for writing a policy was discussed. A motion to increase this fee by one hundred per cent was lost.

A second matter brought to the attention of the Order was one requesting that when writing policies in which grains of various kinds are insured, a bulk sum be written instead of itemizing each kind of grain. The request was granted.

The enlargement in scope of exhibits at the Grange Encampment and Fair was dwelt on by the Master, as was also the financial features. There is some indebtedness—in round numbers \$1000—due to the large expenditure in wiring the grounds for lighting by electricity. The matter of premiums was discussed by Prof. T. I. Mairs. The custom of paying a premium to all exhibitors—the custom now in vogue—was condoned, but the speaker argued that in addition to this ribbon should be awarded through a committee for the most meritorious articles.

The noon hour was greatly enjoyed by all, and especially the young people. Three long tables, well laden with choice provisions, afforded an opportunity to satisfy hunger.

SECRETARY BAKER'S REPORT.

From the Altoona Tribune (Republican.)

Whatever doubt we may have cherished concerning the ardor, the efficiency or the wisdom of Secretary Baker of the war department, have been dispelled by the remarkable address made by him before the senate committee on military affairs on last Monday and reproduced in full in yesterday's issue of the Tribune. It is a very remarkable presentation of America's part in the war, a luminous and satisfying review of the work already accomplished by the way of aiding her allies and evidently easing the German tiger. It will take its place among the immortal documents produced by the great war and will be read with ever-increasing satisfaction by future generations who will study it in the light of accomplished events, events that will have made for world freedom.

It is now a little less than ten months since the United States recognized the existence of a state of war with the imperial German government. That in a very short time in which a traditionally peaceful nation may transform itself into a warlike power. Great Britain, which has seen far more fighting than our nation, was ill prepared for battle when Germany struck at Belgium and it took her a full two years to recruit and organize a formidable army, while her advance guard died in France or Belgium in a desperate but successful effort to hold the German savages at bay. Our republic has already sent across the Atlantic a formidable army and will be ready during the present year to augment it by a million and a half of the best fighting men the world ever saw. That is no mean performance for a people all of whose inclinations are toward peace.

Secretary Baker shows that what we have done, what we may do in the future is contingent upon the advice and the request of our allies beyond the seas. He describes the railroad building, the construction of landing facilities at the ports designated for American use, the erection of storehouses, the building of 600 miles of railroad, the activities of American engineers and railroad men who are at

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(Continued on inside page.)

FLAMES DESTROY BIG BARN ON GATES FARM, AT WADDLE.

Eight Head Horses and Four Cows Perish in Flames which Resulted from Exploding Lantern, Friday Evening.—Loss \$10,000, With Little Insurance.

The large barn on the George Gates farm, a mile above Waddle, in Buffalo Run valley, is a mass of ruins, a fire starting at 6:30 o'clock Friday evening destroying the big structure, together with eight head of horses, four cows, over 100 chickens, grain, hay, and a most complete equipment of the best and most modern farming machinery.

LANTERN EXPLODED.

The Gates farm is tenanted by H. B. Carson, who held a half interest in the stock. The farm really is two farms in one, totaling 260 acres. All the operations are done on a big scale. On Friday evening, Stuart Gates, a son of the owner, who was assisting Mr. Carson on the place, went to the barn with a lighted lantern to throw down hay from the mow. He sat the lantern on the barn floor, and it is presumed that the force of air in throwing a mass of hay from the mow above caused the lantern to explode. The fire, thrown in every direction, soon reached a stage where it became beyond human control. Mr. Carson at the time was also in the barn but the two men realized that the only thing to do was to release the stock. Seventeen head of fine horses were tied in their stalls below and the men at once set about to save them first. After the ninth animal was taken from the barn, the structure was a mass of flames, making it impossible to enter with safety.

VALUABLE STALLION BURNED.

Included in the eight head of horses was a valuable stallion, weighing over 2200 lbs. Four head of fine Holstein cows perished in the flames, among which was one for which Mr. Carson refused \$135.00 last week. 100 chickens, which were wintering in the shed, also were destroyed.

It is doubtful if any farm in Centre county was better equipped with modern machinery than the Gates farm. Included in the list were a threshing machine, corn binder, corn planter, grain binder, gasoline engine, four buggies—all new—as well as all the other machinery needed to till properly a farm of 260 acres. Nine sets of brand new harness went up in the flames.

Because it has been the custom to haul the grain to market immediately following the threshing of it, only fifty bushels of wheat were in the barn when the fire destroyed it. Of corn there were 150 bushels; oats, 400 bushels; hay, from ten to twelve tons; besides plenty of straw and corn fodder.

The barn was a substantial structure, one part of which was built only five years ago.

No attempt has been made to make an accurate estimate of the loss, but Mr. Carson says that to say it is \$10,000, is placing it at a conservative figure. The insurance carried was very little, consequently the loss sustained by Mr. Carson and Mr. Gates is a heavy one. The owner of the farm resides in Altoona, where he is engaged in the coal business.

It is with discouragement that Mr. and Mrs. Carson face the future. Only four years ago fire destroyed their home with practically all their household effects. Now even an infinitely greater misfortune has visited them.

Be Patriotic.

One of the many ways we can be patriotic is to observe the Hoover and Garfield regulations regarding the consumption of food and fuel. We are not now to consume bread baked from whole wheat flour, no matter how much we chance to have on hand or how easily we can avoid the regulation. As to fuel, let us save as never before, regardless of the size of our bank accounts or quantity of coal in the bin.

Merchants, also, should not hesitate to express their patriotism in the observance of the regulations of the sale of flour and consumption of fuel—the saving of fuel by the closing of their places on Mondays. It might be well to pass the word along that arrangements locally have been made to report those not conforming to the Garfield-Hoover regulations so that if there have been any violations of these orders in the past, it will be extra hazardous to repeat them in the future with the expectation of escaping the penalty.

The Garfield order calls for the closing of stores, shops, etc., except those definitely exempt, during the entire day. Stores selling foods may remain open until noon, but only food is to be sold. It is urged, however, that the food-selling stores also close during all Monday.

Patriotic concert, to-night.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES' PROGRAMS.

February 11th and 12th at Centre Hall; 13th and 14th, Spring Mills.—Present Conditions Should Increase Interest in Institutes.

With practically the entire world looking upon the American farmer to supply the greater part of the food stuffs during the year, more interest than has ever before been shown is manifest in the series of Farmers' Institutes which are held in Centre county six days beginning February 8. Meetings will be held at Port Matilda, February 8 and 9; at Centre Hall, February 11 and 12; and at Spring Mills, February 13 and 14.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture which supervises the meetings is being assisted by able speakers from the United States Department of Agriculture and representatives of the Pennsylvania Committee on Public Safety.

Director of Farmers' Institutes, C. E. Carothers, has placed J. Stuart Groupe, of Jersey Shore, Pa., in charge of the section of the State of which Centre county is part, and County Chairman, John A. Woodward, of Howard, has arranged attractive programs for the entire series of meetings. Mr. Groupe is an expert on soil fertility, potato culture, hog breeding and corn culture.

The instructors assigned for the Centre county meetings are: E. L. Phillips, New Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Fawcett, Mashop, Pa.; and Mrs. Eugenia G. Benn, Williamsport, Pa. Mr. Phillips is an expert poultryman. He will speak on poultry farming; selection of breeds, incubating and brooding; location, construction and care of poultry houses. Mr. Fawcett is an expert on orchard management and the marketing of fruit. His talks will include spraying, pruning handling and marketing. Mrs. Benn will talk on: Human dollars; home sanitation; and, the value of organization among women.

No farmer in Centre county can afford not to attend the meetings at one of the designated places.

The programs for the Centre Hall and Spring Mills institutes follow.

CENTRE HALL

MONDAY AFTERNOON—1:30.
Devotional Exercises.....Rev. Josiah Still
"Care and Management of the Orchard".....Mr. Groupe

WEDNESDAY MORNING—10 O'CLOCK.
Dairying—A special session to hear Prof. Fred Rasmussen, Professor of Dairy Husbandry at State College.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—1:30.
Invocation.....Mr. Fawcett
"Humus, Foundation of Fertility".....Mr. Groupe
"Care and Management of the Orchard".....Mr. Fawcett

WEDNESDAY EVENING—7:30.
Women's session—Mrs. Fawcett presiding
"A Model Country Home".....Mrs. Mabel Allison
Recitation.....Miss Catherine Sinkankine
"Quality and Preparation of Food".....Miss Nancy Hunter
Music.....Vocal Duet
"Human Dollars".....Mrs. Benn
"Social Life in Rural Districts".....Mrs. W. W. Reitz
Reading and Song, "Mother".....Miss H. Gladys Meyer

THURSDAY MORNING—9:30
"Handling and Marketing Apples".....Mr. Fawcett
"How We Grow Potatoes at Profit".....Mr. Groupe

THURSDAY AFTERNOON—1:30.
"How to Buy and Use Commercial Fertilizers".....Mr. Phillips
"Twenty Years' Experience With Hogs".....Mr. Groupe
"Farmers' Woodlot".....Mr. Keller

THURSDAY EVENING—7:30.
"Poultry" Illustrated With Slides.....Mr. Phillips
"Advantages of Farm Life Over City Life".....Mr. Groupe

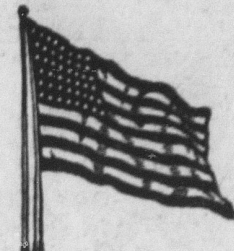
DEATHS.

Many sincere expressions of sorrow followed the announcement of the death of Miss Jennie Huse, of Spring Mills, who died at the home of her grandmother in that place at two o'clock on Sunday morning. Just on the threshold of womanhood she was stricken down by the great White Plague—tuberculosis. Miss Huse for about five years was a most efficient and painstaking operator in the Bell telephone exchange in Spring Mills and last August was forced to quit on account of illness. It was with the hope of regaining her lost health that she went to the Monto Alto sanitarium where she spent about two months returning home in December, showing some improvement, which however, was only temporary. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Huse and was born at Spring Mills twenty-four years ago. Her father survives as well as one brother—George Huse, of Bellefonte. Miss Huse was a faithful member of the Reformed church and her pastor, Rev. E. R. Jones, will have charge of the funeral services this (Thursday) morning, burial to be made at Spring Mills.

David Zimmerman, a native of Hecla Park, and for years a very successful business man in the city of Pittsburg where he was a wholesale dealer in teas and coffees, died at his home in that city on Thursday, aged sixty years. He was troubled with tuberculosis for a number of years and traveled extensively and consulted the best physicians in the country for the sake of regaining his health, but to no avail. His wife, five brothers and one sister survive; namely, John, Cline, Lewis, William, and Shuman Zimmerman, and Mrs. H. C. Robinson, of Milesburg. His body was shipped to Hubersburg where burial was made on Sunday.

Edwin G. Hosterman, brother of Dr. G. W. Hosterman, of Centre Hall, died at his home at 4401's Store on Thursday night, after an extended illness due to rupture. He was aged about fifty years. He was a farmer by occupation and a member of the Reformed church. His wife and three children survive; namely, Mrs. Warren Beck, of Peoria, Illinois; Harry Hosterman, of Philadelphia, and Lester, of Loganton. Funeral services were held Tuesday morning and burial made at Rebersburg.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT



IN GRANGE ARCADIA
Centre Hall

Thursday Ev'g, February 7th

Solos, Choruses
Monologues
Readings, Etc.

Two-Hour Program Begins at
Eight O'clock

FARMERS AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Campaign to Acquisit Them With Great Investment Value Will Soon Be Projected.

A campaign to acquaint the farmer with the great investment value of the war saving stamp is to be projected by the national war savings committee. Boomers of the loan believe that when the American farmer gets really acquainted with a thrift stamp and a war savings stamp, Uncle Sam will not be able to print them fast enough to supply the agricultural demand. A farmer can invest any sum from 25 cents up to \$1,000.

If the farmer likes secrecy, he has this advantage with thrift stamps and a war savings stamp. No one, not even the government itself, until the day for payment comes, can know how many he owns.

There are in Pennsylvania 220,000 farm owners or farm tenants. They produced last year \$450,000,000, an average of about \$2,000 each. Since they do not have easy access to savings banks and building associations, the 25-cent and 4.13 stamps would be an ideal sponge to absorb the surplus money of these farmers. Nothing equal to it for investment purposes has been devised in the United States—a gilt-edged bond guaranteed against loss by the greatest government on earth. Besides it pays \$4.39 annual interest and is immune from the income tax collector.

Pennsylvania Stock Figures.

According to the figures just issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, there are in Pennsylvania at the present time 590,000 horses, 53,000 mules, 960,000 milch cows, 918,000 sheep, and 1,291,000 swine.

Compared with January 1, 1917, the following changes in Pennsylvania are indicated:

In numbers, horses have decreased 6,000; mules increased 5,000; milch cows decreased 20,000; other cattle increased 53,000; sheep increased 83,000; swine increased 117,000.

The average price per head of horses has remained the same; mules have increased \$1.00; milch cows increased \$12.50; other cattle increased \$6.00; sheep increased \$4.60; swine increased \$8.40.

13 Below—Whew!

Tuesday morning the official thermometer registered lower in Centre Hall than at any other time this winter—13 degrees below zero. The nearest to this mark was 11 degrees below, December 30th. Accompanied by a high storm, the cold was most intense.

February has started out to set a new mark, the same as her predecessor—December and January—have done. February 1st, 2 below; 2nd, 8 below; 3rd, 3 above; 4th, 2 below; 5th, 13 below. Next?

Stedded from Bellefonte to Old Fort.

A party of Bellefonte people braved the storm and deep snow, on Monday evening, to attend a chicken and waffle supper at the Old Fort hotel. The sled conveying the party was drawn by four big farm horses owned by Dick Beizer, who negotiated the big drifts enroute in fine style. The following were in the party: Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hazel, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Barlett, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Showers, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Showers, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gebret, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Badger, J. H. Everhart, Miss Helen Everhart, Dick Beizer, Ed. Gross, of Bellefonte; Miss Hazel Ripka, Byers Ripka, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ripka, of Centre Hall.

You can do a patriotic duty by keeping an eye open and reporting those whose patriotism is so cold as to avoid the performance of a patriotic service by refusing to comply with the Hoover and Garfield orders.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

Mrs. George W. Bradford, of near Milroy, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John A. Martz.

Have you sent that soldier friend of yours the "Smilage" book you promised yourself you would?

Mrs. D. R. Foreman, of Bellefonte, spent a few days last week with friend in Centre Hall.

Farmers' Institute at Centre Hall, Monday and Tuesday of next week. Make your arrangements to be present.

Milk consumers in Centre Hall are now paying ten cents per quart, which is a rate of two cents over the former price.

Dr. E. E. Sparks, president of Penn State, is in the south where he will lecture to the soldier boys in the cantonment camps. He begins at Florida.

Pennsylvania soldiers at Camp Hancock are taking strongly to the Augusta girls. The records show that fifteen per cent of the boys who marry select for wives one of the Georgia maidens.

A. W. Rokenbrod has sold out his hotel at Laureiton, the Pennsylvania Inn, and expects to return to Look Haven with Mrs. Rokenbrod. They formerly conducted the Spring Mills hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Emerick and daughter, Mrs. C. D. Mitterling, and Misses Lena and Carriell, and C. D. Mitterling attended the funeral of S. K. Emerick, at Unionville, last Thursday.

In a letter from J. H. Jordan, of McConnell, Illinois, to the Reporter, Mr. Jordan says that the grain crop last year in that section was good. Corn, however, did not mature, resulting in much soft and mouldy corn.

The Phillipsburg Ledger last week passed into the hands of a party of Phillipsburg business men, including H. B. Scott, representative in the General Assembly. In due time the Ledger will appear as a semi-weekly.

Private Calvin C. Rice, of the 109th Field Artillery, Camp Hancock, who overstayed his furlough, was locked up in Look Haven last week. He is from Niagara Falls and claimed he was out of funds and got no response from his company commander for money due him.

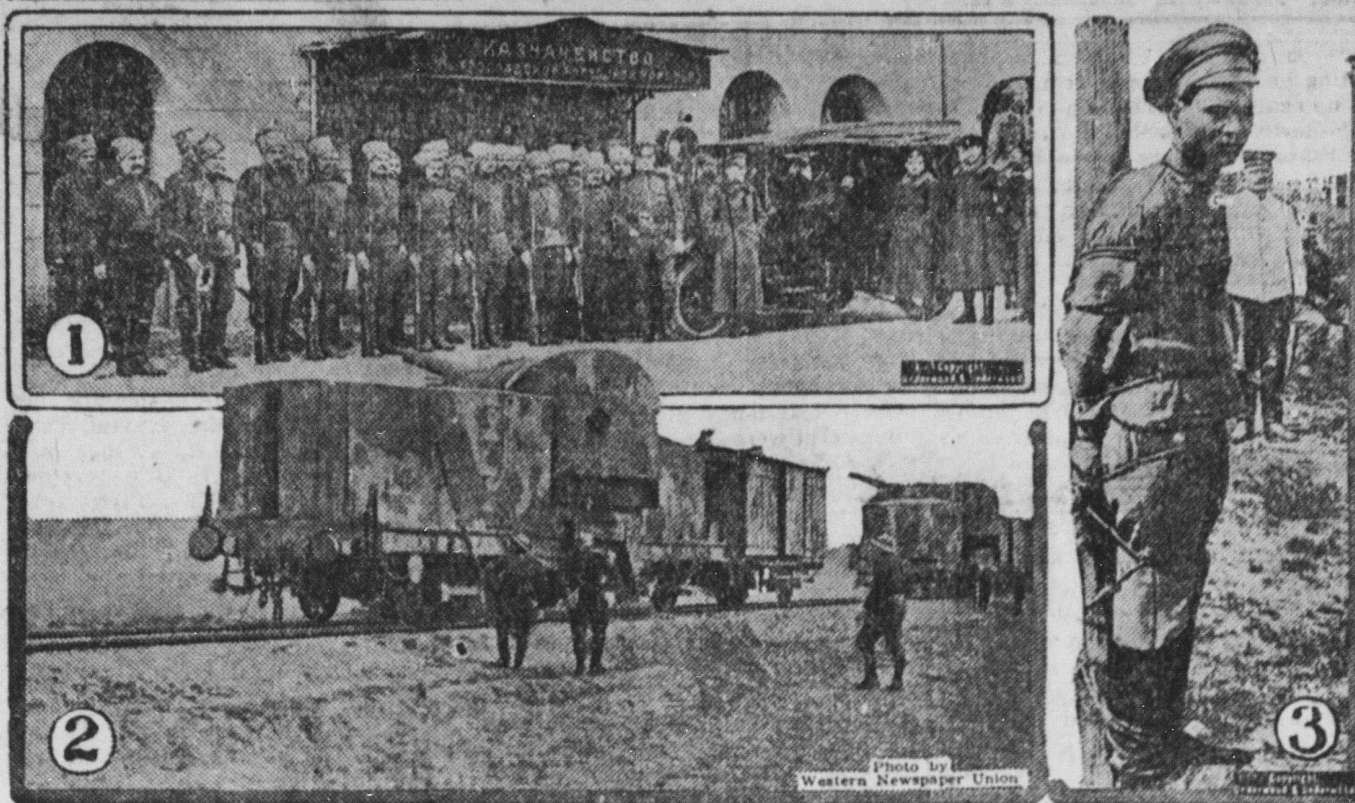
The Dewart Creamery Company is doing a nice business since beginning operation at Centre Hall last week. Farmers from all sections are bringing in their milk, receiving prices far ahead of anything ever paid before for the local fluid. With the coming of spring and improved conditions for travel, a big truck will be put into service for gathering the milk.

Says the State College Times: No matter what the weather man gives us, W. H. Baird is going to have fresh vegetables, and the other day he plucked from his cellar war garden some luscious rhubarb, the stalks of which were two and a half inches in circumference, and he is now telling his friends all about the good pie his wife bakes and how appetizing it is stewed.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lingle and two daughters, were arrivals from Dubuque, Iowa, on Friday, and will spend some time with Mr. Lingle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lingle, in Georges Valley. Mr. Lingle has just left a hospital in the west where he spent several weeks following an accident on the Illinois Central railroad, in which he was slightly crippled.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Martz, of Tusseyville, drove to Centre Hall on Saturday to question William Bailey in regard to their son, Clayton Martz, who is in training at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia. Of course, the young man keeps in touch with his parents by letter, but the mother felt better satisfied to receive some encouraging information from one who recently left the soldiers' camp where the two boys were members of the same troop.

In addressing letters and packages for mailing the county should be used. In many cases the use of the county greatly facilitates delivery especially when addressed to a small town or to a point formerly a post office and now served by a rural route. For instance, a letter addressed to Centre Hill (Centre county) or Colyer (Centre county) or Unionville (Centre county) would be certain to be delivered. Without the county name the first letter might be forwarded to Centre Hill, a local point in Bucks county, the second to Collier, a local point in Fayette county, or to Bellwood, where there is also a local point called Colyer, etc. From these instances it will be seen that in many cases the county added to the address means much in guaranteeing delivery.



1—Bolshevik troops guarding the state bank in Petrograd after it had been seized by their government. 2—Heavy French guns of a new type mounted on armored cars. 3—The "kindly" way in which the Germans treat the Russian soldiers they capture.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Threaten Quick Attack When the Russian Delegates Reject Peace Terms.

DEMAND BALTIC PROVINCES

Proletariat of Austria-Hungary on Eve of a Revolt—Turks Lose Two Big Cruisers—Secretary Baker's Management Hotly Criticized by Senator Chamberlain.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Encouraged by the growing strength of the Fatherland party, the pan-Germans have thrown aside the mask they have worn in their dealings with the Russians and shown their true face. At the last meeting of the delegates at Brest-Litovsk before adjournment to January 29, General Hoffman told the bolsheviks frankly that Germany must have Courland and all the Baltic provinces, and that if Russia did not consent the German armies would move at once and within a week would occupy Riga. When asked about the territory south of Brest-Litovsk, Hoffman replied that Germany would settle that only with the Ukrainians. The request of the Russians for a recess that they might consult on the German terms was grudgingly granted with the assertion that no further postponements would be allowed.

The Russian delegates thereupon voted unanimously to reject the German terms and departed for Petrograd to submit the question of peace or war to the congress of soldiers and workers' delegates, with which the final decision rests. That the Germans are able to carry out their threats against Russia there can be little doubt. The bolshevik leaders realize their helplessness and have issued "to all" an official wall telling how they have been deceived and how monstrous are the demands of the Germans. In Petrograd and Moscow the bolsheviks are struggling to maintain their power, putting in jail large numbers of their opponents on charges of plotting a counter-revolution, and taking any other coercive steps that promise to help them. If they can prevent it, they do not intend that their principles of "self-definition" and personal liberty shall apply at home. They promptly dissolved the constituent assembly because they could not control its deliberations.

So loud has become the popular outcry against the rule of the bolsheviks and so great the disorder in Russia that German parliamentary leaders are seriously questioning whether it is wise for the central powers to negotiate further with any government that may be swept away any day.

The Ukrainians, according to late dispatches, are proceeding amicably in their negotiations with Germany and Austria and are about ready to sign a separate peace. Japan, which holds itself responsible for the preservation of peace in the far East, is ready to take militant steps to put an end to the increasing disorders in Siberia, according to Premier Tanaka who addressed the opening session of the Japanese diet. He reiterated his country's absolute loyalty and fidelity to the allies and its determination not to sheathe the sword until an honorable peace is secured.

In Finland there is growing disorder and the socialist red guards and government militia have fought several considerable battles, notably at Viikori and Davidstad. The red guards are aided by Russian soldiers while the peasants are supporting the government forces.

The Austro-Hungarian government has been treading on thin ice for two weeks. A great peace-demand wave swept over the nation and more than a million workers went on strike, the war industries being absolutely paral-

alyzed. The government was forced to accept the socialists' demands as to food, communal woman suffrage and nonmilitarism of war industries, and thereupon most of the strikers returned to their work. The trouble was only partly allayed, however, and the radicals made further demands and reiterated their call for a general peace by understanding.

The Austrian masses are determined that at least peace shall be made with Russia, and if this is not done their words and actions betoken a revolution that will remove the dual monarchy from the alliance of the central powers. Germany is awake to the danger of this defection and the militarists are manifesting great irritation toward Austria because they think Emperor Charles and his government have fostered democratic internationalism.

The troubles of Emperor Charles' realm are aggravated by the attitude of Bohemia. At a great meeting in Prague a resolution was adopted demanding independence for Bohemia. Hungary, also, is doing its bit in the general upheaval, having absolutely refused to give cereals to either Austria or Germany. The Roumanian stocks of grain are exhausted and the food situation in Austria is most acute.

The reasonable peace advocates in Germany have not by any means surrendered to the increasingly arrogant pan-Germans, and have been holding meetings in Cologne and elsewhere, and the radical socialists are keeping up the fight with vigor. There is no doubt that the proletariat of both Germany and Austria has been immensely heartened and inspired by the propaganda of the Russian bolsheviks spread by means of the fraternization of soldiers on the east front.

All this sounds good, but it would be foolish to base upon it any strong hopes of an early peace with victory for the allies. The German army probably was never before so strong as now, and if the indications may be trusted, the long expected offensive on the west front may be under way before this review is in the hands of readers. All last week there was intense artillery action in France and Flanders, with numerous "feeling out" raids and much activity by the air forces. Great concentrations of troops at several points continued and it seemed evident the Kaiser was about ready to strike. French military experts believed the Germans would attack the British lines in Flanders and also the French in the region of Nancy. It was in the latter sector that the raid was made on American troops. Whether Pershing's men still are helping hold the line there has not been revealed.

Having lost to the French some important positions on Monte Tomba, the Germans in Italy were compelled to evacuate considerable territory west of the Piave river, moving back to Monte Spioncello. They seem to have given up hope of forcing the passage to the plains along the west bank of the Piave and are constructing defenses in the rear.

On the sea the Turks suffered a considerable disaster in the loss of the cruisers Medulla and Sultan Selim, formerly the Breslau and Goeben. These vessels emerged from the Dardanelles to attack certain British monitors, but were seen and at once engaged by British destroyers and driven into mine fields. The Breslau was blown up and sunk and the Goeben, badly damaged, was run aground at Nagara point, where for several days and nights it was subjected to bombing by British air craft and rendered useless. The British lost two monitors.

The number of British vessels sunk by submarines in the week was given as only six large and two small ships. In its efforts to supply tonnage to meet the submarine depredations, the United States scored a point by getting a large number of vessels from neutral nations, especially Sweden, for use in American coastal traffic. This brought forth a howl of "uneutrality" from Germany, coupled with a threat to sink all such vessels that its submarines could reach.

Belgium made a dignified reply to the pope's pious note, stating that its

terms of peace, so far as they concern Belgium itself, are absolute political, economic and territorial independence, equitable reparation and guarantees for the future.

The British labor party in convention at Nottingham declared its position in the matter of war and peace. A resolution was adopted welcoming and endorsing the statements of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson and calling on the central powers to formulate their war aims at the earliest possible moment. Speakers gave high praise to Mr. Wilson's statement, and it was made clear that the party would not stand for peace negotiations with Germany while she holds the territories she has seized.

Fuel Administrator Garfield's industrial shut-down was far from being wholly successful in relieving the coal shortage and railway tie-up. For this the plan was not entirely to blame, for heavy snows in the eastern part of the country intervened to prevent the free movement of coal trains. Consequently Mr. McAdoo was constrained to declare an embargo on three of the largest coal carrying roads of the East, forbidding the transportation of any freight save fuel, munitions and foodstuffs. The situation, especially on the Atlantic seaboard, still is most serious.

Partisan politics reared its ugly head in congress last week and entered into the discussion of the conduct of the war. So far it has done little harm, and perhaps it cannot be kept down in an election year. Senators Penrose and Stone were the chief offenders, the former attacking the administration and the latter having the effrontery—considering his own record—to assail the patriotism of Colonel Roosevelt.

Interest in the doings of congress centered on the Chamberlain bill for a war cabinet, the introduction of which was perhaps hastened, though not caused, by the investigation of Secretary Baker's department. The president had forcefully, even angrily declared his opposition to the measure and his absolute confidence in Mr. Baker's ability and efficiency, and the defeat of the bill was predicted, although it had the support of many senators of both parties.

Mr. Wilson in a public statement accused Senator Chamberlain of making "an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth" in a New York speech, in which the Oregon senator told of the failures of the war department. In replying to this in the senate, Mr. Chamberlain reiterated his charges and undertook to prove them by citations from the investigation by the senate committee.

The senator scored the war department unmercifully, and produced documentary proof that Secretary Baker, when before the senate committee, was ignorant of the actual conditions in the matter of supplies to the army camps. "The president," he said, "did not know the truth, and I did. He must have got his facts from his distinguished secretary of war and he, in turn got them from somebody else, and if those who furnished the evidence knew the facts, they lied."

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain read a heartbreaking letter from a father telling of the death of his son in an army camp under most astounding conditions of neglect. Afterward Secretary Baker said of this that it had been not a singular case, that there had been several such due to the lack of nurses, and that each one had been rigidly investigated.

The hot discussion over the inefficiency of our war preparations continues unabated and is reaching the stage where it becomes personal and vicious. The thick-and-thin supporters of the administration declare the critics of some of its acts are bordering on treachery because they give comfort to the enemy, while those who criticize assert that only by letting the public know the faults that are being committed can those faults be corrected. Their course, they hold, is dictated by the purest patriotism.

General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, arrived in Paris to represent the American army in the supreme war council. It is believed he will urge that the allies renew offensive operations on a large scale.

NO REAL STEPS TOWARD PEACE IN GERMAN-AUSTRIAN ANNOUNCEMENT

Chancellor Hertling Says Speeches of Wilson and Lloyd George Contain Certain Acceptable Principles.

Amsterdam.—German Chancellor Hertling told the main committee of the Reichstag that the speeches of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson "contained certain acceptable principles" to Germany, according to Berlin dispatches.

"Concretely the outlines are unsatisfactory," the German Chancellor insisted. He demanded that "enemy leaders" set forth "new proposals."

"On January 3 the period expired for co-operation among the Entente looking toward a general peace," Hertling said in opening.

"After that Germany was no longer bound by her offer to the Entente. She had a free path to pursue separate peace negotiations."

"Since then war-aims speeches have been delivered by Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson."

Commenting on President Wilson's war aims speech, the German Chancellor asserted:

"On the first four points an agreement is obtainable without difficulty."

"On the fifth there will be some difficulty, it chiefly concerns England, but President Wilson's proposals could be taken into consideration respecting the colonies demanded by Germany."

"The sixth concerns only Russia and the Central Powers."

"The seventh can only be settled in peace negotiations; but Germany has never demanded the incorporation of Belgian territory by violence."

"On the eighth point, Germany does not wish annexation by violence; but this is a question only to be discussed by France and Germany."

"However, we cannot talk of the cessation of Alsace-Lorraine, 87 per cent of whose population speak German."

"On the ninth and tenth points Germany remains solidly with Austria-Hungary—(here there was an omission either an excision by the German censor or an undecipherable phrase.)"

"As to the fourteenth point, Germany will be ready when all other questions are settled to discuss a league of peoples."

Lloyd George showed an alteration in tone. "He no longer abuses us, but he showed an inclination for negotiations. But I cannot go so far as the foreign journals which have read in the speech an earnest desire for peace, or even of friendly feelings toward us," said Hertling.

"In declaring he does not seek the annihilation of Germany and never entertained a desire to destroy us, he even used words of appreciation of Germany's political and cultural position."

"But his other utterances force the conviction that he believes himself entitled to adjudge the Germans guilty of all possible crimes."

"We cannot understand such feelings, nor can we find in them any proof of a sincere will."

"I acknowledge that President Wilson's tone is now different from what it was before his attempt by means of the American reply to the Pope to sow dissension between the German government and the German people."

"He no longer talks of autocratic suppression of the German people by the government and his former attack upon the Hohenzollerns is not repeated."

"Doubt has often arisen whether the Russians are in earnest in their peace negotiations. All sorts of wireless messages are going throughout the world, with exceedingly strange contents, and these might strengthen this doubt."

"Nevertheless, I hold fast to the hope shortly to arrive at a good conclusion with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk."

"We hope soon to conclude an agreement with Ukraina which will be mutually satisfactory, especially from an economic viewpoint."

Continuing, Hertling pointed out that Alsace-Lorraine was originally German, in 1689, and that it had merely been restored to Germany in 1871.

NO ADVANCE TOWARD PEACE.

Washington.—No advance toward peace is seen here in the speeches made in Berlin and Vienna by the German Chancellor and Austrian Foreign Minister upon the war aims of the Central Powers.

Formal comment will be withheld until the texts are put out by an authorized German agency, but after reading press accounts of the speeches officials expressed the opinion that they were framed largely for internal consumption, with the incidental purpose to plant seeds of discord among the Allies by suggestions of separate negotiations and to appeal to the sympathies of the radical Socialistic elements in the enemy's countries.

Regarding the design to affect the internal conditions of Germany and Austria one official suggested that the striking differences of tone in the two notes, the German being almost defiantly aggressive and the Austrian compromising and insinuating, were calculated precisely to meet the varying conditions in the two empires.

Copenhagen.—"Austria-Hungary and the United States practically agree not only on great principles of new arrangement of the world after the war, but our views approach on several concrete peace questions," declared Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in a speech reported in Vienna dispatches.

The address was a frank and open bid for discussion of differences between Austria-Hungary and the United States looking to a possible adjustment.

"It is obvious," Czernin declared, "that an exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and the United States might form the starting point of conciliatory discussion between all states hitherto not entering negotiations."

"The differences are not great enough to prevent discussion which would clear matters up."

"The interests of these two belligerents," Czernin continued, referring to the United States and Austria-Hungary, "are less incompatible than it would seem."

Discussing the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister declared:

"Not even Pan-German agitation will force a change in my mind. I declare anew that we do not demand one square meter of land or one kreutzer from Russia."

"Peace can be obtained if Russia maintains her stand—as it is evident she intends doing."

"President Wilson's speech is an important advance toward the Austro-Hungarian standpoint, containing certain proposals in which Austria-Hungary will gladly join."

"However, we support to the utmost our ally, Germany, as to Belgium and as to Turkey."

"Austria rejects all advice as to her interior affairs," Czernin said, referring to President Wilson's plea to Teutonic peoples to overthrow their autocratic governments.

AMERICA'S WAR AIMS.

Briefly summarized, the 14 points embracing America's war aims as outlined by President Wilson in his speech to Congress on January 8 were as follows:

First—Open diplomacy.

Second—Freedom of the seas.

Third—No economic barrier and equality of trade conditions.

Fourth—Guarantees for reduction of armaments.

Fifth—"Free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty, the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined."

Sixth—Evacuation by the Central Empires of all Russian territory and complete territorial and political independence of that nation.

Seventh—"Restoration" of Belgium.

Eighth—Restoration of occupied French territory and "righting of the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871" in matter of Alsace-Lorraine.

Ninth—Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of nationality.

Tenth—"Austria-Hungary's peoples to be accorded freest opportunity of autonomous development."

Eleventh—Evacuation of Balkan states and their separate independence guaranteed; Siberia to have an outlet to the sea.

Twelfth—Turkey's possessions not to be molested, except as to states with nationalities other than Turkish, which must be afforded opportunity for autonomous development.

Thirteenth—Polish independence.

Fourteenth—"A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

TO MAKE INDIANS CITIZENS.

Representative Carter Introduces Far-reaching Bill.

Washington.—The most drastic Indian legislation proposed in any recent Congress was introduced by Representative Carter, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Public Indian Committee, proposing to confer citizenship on Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States; authorizing issue of land titles to all adult mixed blood Indians, and the delivery to every Indian entitled, his full pro rata share of tribal funds. Commissioners would be appointed to carry out the work.

16 TEUTON LINERS LAND U. S. TROOPS

Huge Vaterland, Now Leviathan, Used as Transport.

MEN AND SUPPLIES SAFE

Seized Vessels in U. S. Service Ten Months Earlier Than Expected; German Crews Broke Engines.

A French City.—The pride of Germany's and Austria's great merchant fleets have brought thousands of American troops to Europe to fight the battle of democracy.

Permission was granted for the announcement to Americans that 18 former German and Austrian merchant steamships have arrived in Europe, bringing great numbers of American soldiers, and that their holds carried thousands of tons of supplies.

The 18 included the great liner Leviathan, the biggest ship in the world, formerly the Vaterland, of the Hamburg-American Line.

Others in the fleet of transports were the Covington, Cincinnati, President Lincoln, President Grant, Powhatan, Madawaska, all of which were seized by the United States at the outbreak of the war, and former North German-Lloyd steamships George Washington, Mount Vernon, Agamemnon, Aetolus, Mercury, Pocahontas, Huron, Antigone and America have all arrived. All had uneventful passage.

Everyone of these transports has reached a European port 10 months earlier than their former German crews anticipated when they smashed the machinery aboard each liner.

Announcement may also now be made that the steamships Baron Von Steuben and Baron De Kalb are now actively engaged in service.

A half-million tons of shipping, formerly property of the enemy, is now capable of being utilized by the United States and the Allies.

Washington.—The heart of America was thrilled with the news that the greatest armada in her history—sixteen huge transports—had arrived safely at a French port with thousands of officers, soldiers and supplies.

The great transports left American ports during the last two weeks. The vessels delivered their precious cargo on European soil untouched by spies and unobserved by the watchful eyes on submarines.

Protecting them on their voyage were American men-of-war—fleet gray monsters, who swept through the waves grim warning that their transport charges were to be delivered unharmed.

Aboard the transports were thousands of young men—officers for training, Sammies for service, doctors, nurses and skilled workmen. From all parts of the country they had been secretly assembled at different embarking points along the seaboard.

After the great vessels poked their noses out of port the curtain of censorship dropped down over their voyage. Whether they all met at sea, forming one great movement, the War Department will not reveal.

The maneuvering of transports which already have landed nearly a half-million of America's fighting forces in France without loss is sufficient unto itself, the Navy believes.

Announcement of the arrival of many transports and thousands of American troops in Europe inaugurates a new policy of co-operation between the censors in this country and abroad.

THE WOMEN MUST STAY HOME.

Free-Lance Workers Embarrassing in Warring Countries.

Washington.—Passport regulations of the State Department now permit those American women to go abroad whose services are imperatively required by some recognized relief agency. The explanation, as announced, was that the presence of large numbers of free-lance workers was beginning to prove an embarrassment to the warring countries.

GOV. EDGE SIGNS DRY BILLS.

Action Puts 3,000 Saloons Out Of Business In New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J.—Governor Edge, in the presence of leaders and members of the legislature, state officers and temperance advocates, signed the Mackay and Wells local option bill. It is estimated that through the local option regulations, which many of the cities and towns of the state will now have, about 3,000 saloons will be put out of business in New Jersey.

SELLS FIFTEEN TONS OF SUGAR.

Food Administrator Seizes Hoardings Of East Side Bookseller.

New York.—Fifteen tons of sugar, which Pincus Friedman, an East Side bookseller, was accused of hoarding, was sold by the Federal Food Administration to hospitals, charitable institutions and some 500 retail grocers, at 9 cents a pound. Friedman, who is under \$2,500 bail, is alleged to have obtained the sugar from New Orleans.

King of the Khyber Rifles

A Romance of Adventure

By TALBOT MUNDY
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CHAPTER XXI—Continued.

But out of the corner of his eye, and once or twice by looking back deliberately, King saw that Ismail was taking the members of his new band one by one and whispering to them. What he said was a mystery, but as they talked each man looked at King. And the more they talked the better pleased they seemed. And as the day wore on the more deferential they grew. By midday if King wanted to dismount there were three at least to hold his stirrup and ten to help him mount again.

Four thousand men with women and children and baggage do not move so swiftly as one man or a dozen, especially in the "Hills," where discipline is reckoned beneath a proud man's honor. There were many miles to go before Khinjan when night fell and the mullah bade them camp. He bade them camp because they would have done it otherwise in any case.

When the evening meal was eaten, and sentries had been set at every vantage point, there came another order from the mullah. The women and children were to be left in camp next dawn, and to remain there until sent for. There was murmuring at that round the camp, and especially among King's contingent. But King laughed. "It is good!" he said.

"Why? How so?" they asked him. "Did your women make for the Khyber soon after the mullah marches tomorrow. Did them travel down the Khyber until we and they meet?"

"But—"

"Please yourselves, sahibs!" The mullah's air was one of supreme indifference. "As for me, I leave no women behind me in the mountains. I am content."

They murmured a while, but they gave the orders to their women, and King watched the women go.

Even as Yasmini had tested him and tried him before tempting him at last, she must be watching him now, for even the East repeats itself. She had sent Ismail for that purpose. It was likely that her course would depend on his. If he failed, she was done with him. If he succeeded in establishing a strong position of his own, she would yield. With or without Ismail's aid, with or without his enmity, he must control his eighty men and give the slip to the mullah, and he went at once about the best way to do both.

"We will go now," he said quietly. "That sentry in yonder shadow has his back turned. He has overreached. We will rush him and put good running between us and the mullah."

Surprised into obedience, and too delighted at the prospect of action to wonder why they should obey a hakim so, they slung on their handkerchiefs and made ready. Ismail brought up King's horse and he mounted. And then at King's word all eighty made a sudden swoop on the drowsy sentry and took him unawares. They tossed him over the cliff, too startled to scream an alarm; and though sentries on either hand heard them and shouted, they were gone like wind-blown ghosts of dead men before the mullah even knew what was happening.

They did not halt until not one of them could run another yard, King trusting to his horse to find a footing along the cliff-tops, and to the men to find the way.

CHAPTER XXII.

"Whither?" one whispered to King. "To Khinjan!" he answered; and that was enough. Each whispered to the other, and they all became fired with curiosity more potent than money bribes.

When he halted at last and dismounted and sat down and the stragglers caught up, panting, they held a council of war all together, with Ismail sitting at King's back and leaning a chin on his shoulder in order to hear better. Bone pressed on bone, and the place grew numb; King shook him off a dozen times; but each time Ismail set his chin back on the same spot, as a dog will that listens to his master. Yet he insisted he was her man, and set King's.

"Now, ye men of the 'Hills,'" said King, "listen to me who am political-offender—with reward—for capture—offered!" That was a gem of a title. It fired their imaginations. "I know things that no soldier would find out in a thousand years, and I will tell you some of what I know."

Now he had to be careful. If he were to invent too much they might denounce him as a traitor to the "Hills" in general. If he were to tell them too little they would lose interest and might very well desert him at the first pinch. He must feel for the middle way and upset no prejudices.

"She has discovered that this mullah Muhammad Anim is no true mullah, but an unbelieving dog of a forlanner from Farangistan! She has discovered that he plans to make himself an emperor in these hills, and to sell hillmen into slavery!" Might as well serve the mullah up hot while about it! Beyond any doubt not much more than a mile away the mullah was

getting even by condemning the lot of them to death. "An eye for the risk of an eye!" say the unforgiving "Hills." "If one of us should go back into his camp now he would be tortured. Be sure of that."

Breathing deeply in the darkness, they nodded, as if the dark had eyes. Ismail's chin drove a fraction deeper into his shoulder.

"Now ye know—for all men know—that the entrance into Khinjan caves is free to any man who can tell a lie without flinching. It is the way out again that is not free. How many men do ye know that have entered and never returned?"

They all nodded again. It was common knowledge that Khinjan was a very graveyard of the presumptuous. "She has set a trap for the mullah. She will let him and all his men enter and will never let them out again!"

"How knowest thou?" This from two men, one on either hand.

"Was I never in Khinjan caves?" he retorted. "Whence came I? I am her man, sent to help trap the mullah! I would have trapped all of you, but for being weary of these 'Hills' and wishing to go back to India and be pardoned! That is who I am! That is how I know!"

Their breath came and went silently, and the darkness was alive with the excitement they thought themselves too warrior-like to utter.

"But what will she do then?" asked somebody.

King searched his memory, and in a moment there came back to him a picture of the hurrying jezailchi he had held up in the Khyber pass, and recollection of the man's words.

"Know ye not," he said, "that long ago she gave leave to all who ate salt to be true to the salt? She gave the Khyber jezailchis leave to fight against her. Be sure, whatever she does, she will stand between no man and his pardon!"

"But will she lead a jihad? We will not fight against her!"

"Nay," said King, drawing his breath in. Ismail's chin felt like a knife against his collar bone, and Ismail's iron fingers clutched his arm. It was time to give his hostage to Dame Fortune. "She will go down into India and use her influence in the matter of the pardons!"

"I believe thou art a very great liar indeed!" said the man who lacked part of his nose. "The Pathan went, and he did not come back. What proof have we?"

"Ye have me!" said King. "If I show you no proof, how can I escape you?"

They all grunted agreement as to that. King used his elbow to hit Ismail in the ribs. He did not dare speak to him; but now was the time for Ismail to carry information to her, supposing that to be his job. And after a minute Ismail rolled into a shadow and was gone. King gave him twenty minutes' start, letting his men rest their legs and exercise their tongues.

Now that he was out of the mullah's clutches—and he suspected Yasmini would know of it within an hour or two, and before dawn in any event—he began to feel like a player in a game of chess who foresees his opponent's move in so many moves.

If Yasmini were to let the mullah and his men into the caves and to join forces with him in there, he would at least have time to hurry back to India with his eighty men and give warning. He might have time to call up the Khyber jezailchis and blockade the caves before the hive could swarm, and he chuckled to think of the hope of that.

On the other hand, if there was to be a battle royal between Yasmini and the mullah, he would be there to watch it and to comfort India with the news.

"Now we will go on again, in order to be close to Khinjan at break of day," he said, and they all got up and obeyed him as if his word had been law to them for years. Of all of them he was the only man in doubt—he who seemed most confident of all.

They swung along into the darkness under low-hung stars, trailing behind King's horse, with only half a dozen of them a hundred yards or so ahead as an advance guard, and all of them expecting to see Khinjan loom above each next valley, for distances and darkness are deceptive in the "Hills," even to trained eyes. Suddenly the advance guard halted, but did not shoot. And as King caught up with them he saw they were talking with someone.

He had to ride up close before he recognized the Orakzal Pathan.

"Salaam!" said the fellow with a grin. "I bring one hundred and eleven!"

As he spoke graveyard shadows rose out of the darkness around and leaned on rifles.

"Ye ye men all ex-soldiers of the raj?" King asked them.

"Aye!" they growled in chorus.

"Who gave you leave to come?" King asked.

"None! He told us of the pardons and we came!"

"Aye!" said the Orakzal Pathan, drawing King aside. "But she gave me leave to seek them out and tempt them!"

"And what does she intend?" King asked him suddenly.

"She? Ask Allah, who put the spirit in her! How should I know?"

"We will march again, my brothers!" King shouted, and they streamed along behind him, now with no advance guard, but with the Orakzal Pathan striding beside King's horse, with a great hand on the saddle. Like the others, he seemed decided in his mind that the hakim ought not to be allowed much chance to escape.

Just as the dawn was tinting the surrounding peaks with softest rose they topped a ridge, and Khinjan lay below them across the mile-wide boned dry valley. And while they watched, and the Khinjan men were beginning to murmur for they needed no last view of the place to satisfy any longings!) none else than Ismail rose from behind a rock and came to King's stirrup. He tugged and King backed his horse until they stood together apart.

"She sends this message," said Ismail, showing his teeth in the most peculiar grin that surely the "Hills" ever witnessed. "Many of her men, who have never been in the army, are none the less true to her, and she will not leave them to the mullah's mercy. They will leave the caves in a little while, and will come up here. They are to go down into India and be made prisoners if the sarkar will not enlist them. You are to wait for them here."

"Is that all her message?" King asked him.

"Nay. That is none of it! This is her message: THOU SHALT KNOW THIS DAY, THOU ENGLISHMAN, WHETHER OR NOT SHE TRULY LOVED THEE! THERE SHALL BE PROOF SUCH AS EVEN THOU SHALT UNDERSTAND!"

Ismail slipped away and lost himself among the men, and none of them seemed to notice that he had been away and had come again. It was a little more than an hour after dawn and the chilled rocks were beginning to grow warmer when the head of a procession came out of Khinjan gate and started toward them over the valley.

In all more than five hundred men emerged and about a hundred women and children. Then:

"Muhammad Anim comes!" shouted a voice from a crag top.

They snuggled into better hiding, and there was no thought now of leaving before the mullah should go by. It needed an effort to quiet them when the mullah rose into view at last above the rise and paused for a minute to stare across at Khinjan before lending his four thousand down and onward. He was silent as an image, but his men roared like a river in flood and he made no effort to check them.

He dismounted, for he had to, and tossed his reins to the nearest man with the air of an emperor. And he led the way down the cliffs without hesitation, striding like a mountaineer. His men followed him noisily.

It was thirty minutes after the last of the mullah's men had vanished through the gate, and his own men in dozens and twenties were scattered

along the cliff-top arguing against delay with growing rancor, when a lone horseman galloped out of Khinjan gate and started across the valley. He rode recklessly. He was either panic-stricken or else bolder than the devil.

In a minute King had recognized the mare, and so had the eyes of fifty men around him. No man with half an eye for a horse could have failed to recognize that black mare, having ever seen her once. In another two minutes King had recognized the Rangar's silken turban.

Most of the men were staring downward at the Rangar's head as he urged the mare up the cliff path, when the explanation of Yasmini's message came. It was only King, urged by some intuition, who had his eyes fixed on Khinjan.

There came a shock that actually swayed the hill they stood on. The

mare on the path below missed her footing and fell a dozen feet, only to get up again and scramble as if a thousand devils were behind her, the Rangar riding her grimly, like a jockey in a race. Three more shocks followed. A great slice of Khinjan suddenly caved in with a roar, and smoke and dust burst upward through the tumbling crust.

There was a pause after that, as if the waiting elements were gathering strength. For ten minutes they watched and scarcely breathed. Rewa Gunga gained the summit and, dismounting, stood by King with the reins over his arm. The mare was too blown to do anything but stand and tremble. And King was too enthralled to do anything but stare.

"That is what a woman can do for a man!" said Rewa Gunga grimly. "She set a fuse and exploded all the dynamite. There were tons of it! The galleries must have fallen in, one on the other! A thousand men digging for a thousand years could never get into Khinjan now, and the only way out is down Earth's Drink! She had me come and bid you goodbye, sahib. I would have stayed in there, but she commanded me. She said, 'Tell King my love was true. Tell him I give him India and all Asia that were at my mercy!'"

While the Rangar spoke there came three more earth tremors in swift succession, and a thunder out of Khinjan as if the very "Hills" were coming to an end. The mare grew frantic and the Rangar summoned six men to hold her.

Suddenly, right over the top of Khinjan's upper rim, where only the eagles ever perched, there burst a column of water, immeasurable, huge, that for a moment blotted out the sun. It rose sheer upward, curved on itself, and fell in a million-ton deluge on to Khinjan and into Khinjan valley, hissing and roaring and thundering.

Earth's Drink had been blocked by the explosion and had found a new way over the barrier before plunging down again into the bowels of the world. The one sky-fung leap it made as its weight burst down a mountain wall was enough to blot out Khinjan forever, and what had been a dry, mile-wide moat was a shallow lake with death's rack and rubbish floating on the surface.

The earth rocked. King was up on his feet in a second and faced about. The Rangar laughed.

"So ends the 'Heart of the Hills'!" he said. "Think kindly of her, sahib. She thought well enough of you!"

He laughed again and sprang on the black mare, and before King could speak or raise a hand to stop him he was off at wondrous speed along the precipice in the direction of the Khyber pass and India. Two of the men who had come out of Khinjan mounted and spurred after him.

King collected his men and the women and children. It was easy, for they were numb from what they had witnessed and dazed by fear. In half an hour he had them mustered and marching.

CHAPTER XXIII.

They reached the Khyber famished and were fed at Ali Masjid fort, after King had given a certain password and had whispered to the officer commanding. But he did not change into European clothes yet, and none of his following suspected him of being an Englishman.

"A Rangar on a black mare has gone down the pass ahead of you in a hurry," they told him at Ali Masjid. "He had two men with him and food enough. Only stopped long enough to make his business known."

"What did he say his business is?" asked King.

"He gave a sign and said a word that satisfied us on that point!"

"Oh!" said King. "Can you signal down the pass?"

"Surely!"

"Courtenay at Jamrud?"

"Yes. In charge there and growing tired of doing nothing."

"Signal down and ask him to have that bath ready for me that I spoke about. Goodbye."

So he left Ali Masjid at the head of a motley procession that grew noisier and more confident every hour. Ismail began to grow more lively and to have a good many orders to fling to the rest.

"You mourn like a dog," King told him. "Three howls and a whine and a little sulking—and then forgetfulness!"

Ismail looked nasty at that but did not answer, although he seemed to have a hot word ready. And thenceforward he hung his head more, and at least tried to seem bereaved. But his manner was unconvincing none the less, and King found it food for thought.

The ex-soldiers and would-be soldiers marched in four behind him, growing hourly more like drilled men, and talking with each stride that brought them nearer India, more as men do who have an interest in law and order. Behind them tramped the women from Khinjan, carrying their babies and their husbands' loads; and behind them again were the other women, who had been told they would be overtaken in the Khyber, but who had actually had to run themselves raw-footed in order to catch up.

Down the Khyber have come conquerors, a dozen conquering kings, and as many beaten armies; but surely no stranger host than this ever trudged between the echoing walls. The very eagles screamed at them. Signals preceded them, and Courtenay himself rode up the pass to greet them. At Jamrud they were given food and their rifles were taken away from them and a guard was set to watch them. But the guard only consisted of two men, both of whom were Pathans—and they

assured them that, ridiculous though it sounded, the British were actually willing to forgive their enemies and to pardon all deserters who applied for pardon on condition of good faith in the future.

That they prayed to Allah like little children lost and found. The women crooned love-songs to their babies over the clear fires and the men talked—and talked—and talked until the stars grew big as moons to weary eyes and they slept at last, to dream of khaki uniforms and karnel sahibs who knew neither fear nor favor and who said things that were so. It is a mad world to the Himalayan hillman where men in authority tell truth unadorned—no mad, mad world, and perhaps too exotic to be wholesome, but pleasant while the dream lasts.

Over in the fort Courtenay placed a bath at King's disposal and lent him clean clothes and a razor. But he was not very cordial.

"Tell me all the war news!" said King, splashing in the tub. And Courtenay told him, passing him another cake of soap when the first was finished. After all, there was not much to tell—bitchery in Belgium—Huns and guns—and the everlasting glorious stand that saved Paris and France and Europe.

"According to the cables our men are going the records one better. I think that's all," said Courtenay.

"Then why the stiffness?" asked King. "Why am I talked to at the end of a tube, so to speak?"

"You're under arrest!" said Courtenay.

"The dence I am!"

"I'm taking care of you myself to obviate the necessity of putting a sentry on guard over you."

"Good of you, I'm sure. What's it all about?"

"I don't mind telling you, but I'd rather you'd wait. The minute you were sighted word was wired down to headquarters, and the general himself will be up here by train any minute."

"Very well," said King. "Got a cigar? Got a black one? Blacker the better!"

He was out of his bath and remembered that minute that he had not smoked a cigar since leaving India. Naked, shaved, with some of the stain removed, he did not look like a man in trouble as he filled his lungs with the salt-petrous smoke of a fat Trichinopoly.

And then the general came and did not wait for King to get dressed but burst into the bathroom and shook hands with him while he was still naked and asked ten questions (like a galling gun) while King was getting on his trousers, divining each answer after the third word and waving the rest aside.

"And why am I arrested, sir?" asked King the moment he could slip the question in edgewise.

"Oh, yes, of course. Try the case here as well as anywhere. What does this mean?"

Out of his pocket the general produced a letter that smelt strongly of a scent King recognized. He spread it out on a table, and King read. It was Yasmini's letter that she had sent down the Khyber to make India too hot to hold him.

"Too bad about your brother," said the general. "The body is buried. How much is true about the head?"

King told him.

"Where's she?" asked the general. King did not answer. The general waited.

"I don't know, sir."

"Ask the Rangar," Courtenay suggested.

"Where is he?" asked King.

"Caught him coming down the Khyber on his black mare and arrested him. He's in the next room! I hope he's to be hanged. So that I can buy the mare," he added cheerfully.

King whistled softly to himself, and the general looked at him through half-closed eyes.

"Go in and talk to him, King. Let me know the result."

He had picked King to go up the Khyber on that errand not for nothing. He knew King and he knew the symptoms. Without answering him King obeyed. He went out of the room into a dark corridor and rapped on the door of the next room to the right. There was a muffled answer from within. Courtenay shouted something to the sentry outside the door and he called another man, who fitted a key in the lock. King walked into a room in which one lamp was burning and the door slammed shut behind him.

He was in there an hour, and it never did transpire just what passed, for he can hold his tongue on any subject like a clam, and the general, if anything, can go him one better. Courtenay was placed under orders not to talk, so those who say they know exactly what happened in the room between the time when the door was shut on King and the time when he knuckled to have it opened and called for the general, are not telling the truth.

What is known is that finally the general hurried through the door and ejaculated, "Well, I'm d—d!" before he could close it again. The sentry (Punjab Mussulman) has sworn to that over a dozen campfires since the day.

And it is known, too, for the sentry has taken oath on it and has told the story so many times without much variation that no one who knows the man's record doubts any longer—it is known that when the door opened again King and the general walked out with the Rangar between them. And the Rangar had no turban on, but carried it unwound in his hand. And his golden hair fell nearly to his knees and changed his whole appearance. And he was weeping. And he

was not a Rangar at all, but she, and how anybody can ever have mistaken her for a man, even in man's clothes and with her skin darkened, was beyond the sentry's power to guess. He for one, etc. . . . But nobody believed that part of his tale.

As Yasmini bin Ali said over the campfire up the Khyber later on, "When she sets out to disguise herself, she is what she will be, and he who says he thinks otherwise has two tongues and no conscience!"

What is surely true is that the four of them—Yasmini, the general, Courtenay and King—sat up all night in a room in the fort, talking together, while a succession of sentries overstrained their ears endeavoring to hear through keyholes. And the sentries heard nothing and invented very much.

But Partan Singh, the Sikh, who carried in bread and cocoa to them at about five the next morning, and found them still talking, heard King say, "So, in my opinion, sir, there'll be no jihad in these parts. There'll be sporadic raids, of course, but nothing a brigade can't deal with. The heart of the holy war's torn out and thrown away."

"Very well," said the general. "You can go up the Khyber again and join your regiment."

But by that time the Rangar's turban was on again and the tears were dry, and it was Partan Singh who

threw most doubt on the sentry's tale about the golden hair. But, as the sentry said, no doubt Partan Singh was jealous.

There is no doubt whatever that the general went back to Peshawar in the train at eight o'clock and that the Rangar went with him in a separate compartment with about a dozen hillmen chosen from among those who had come down with King.

And it is certain that before they went King had a talk with the Rangar in a room alone, of which conversation, however, the sentry reported afterward that he did not overhear one word; and he had to go to the doctor with a cold in his ear at that. He said he was nearly sure he heard weeping. But on the other hand, those who saw both of them come out were certain that both were smiling.

It is quite certain that Athelstan King went up the Khyber again, for the official records say so, and they never lie, especially in time of war. He rode a coal-black mare, and Courtenay called him "Chikki"—a "lifter."

Some say the Rangar went to Delhi. Some say Yasmini is in Delhi. Some say no. But it is quite certain that before he started up the Khyber King showed Courtenay a great gold bracelet that he had under his sleeve. Five men saw him do it.

And if that was really Rewa Gunga in the general's train, why was the general so painfully polite to him? And why did Ismail insist on riding in the train, instead of accepting King's offer to go up the Khyber with him?

One thing is very certain. King was right about the jihad. There has been none in spite of all Turkey's and Germany's efforts. There have been sporadic raids, much as usual, but nothing one brigade could not easily deal with, the press to the contrary notwithstanding.

King of the Khyber rifles is now a major, for you can see that by turning up the army list.

But if you wish to know just what transpired in the room in Jamrud Fort while the general and Courtenay waited, you must ask King—if you dare; for only he knows, and one other. It is not likely you can find the other.

But it is likely that you may hear from both of them again, for "A woman and intrigue are one!" as India says. The war seems long, and the world is large, and the chances for intrigues are almost infinite, given such combination as King and Yasmini and a love affair.

And as King says on occasion: "Kuch dar nahin hai! There is no such thing as fear!" Another one might say, "The roof's the limit!"

And bear in mind, for this is important: King wrote to Yasmini a letter, in Urdu from the mullah's cave, in which he as good as gave her his word of honor to be her "loyal servant" should she choose to return to her allegiance. He is no splitter of hairs, no quibbler. His word is good on the darkest night or wherever he casts a shadow in the sun.

"A man and his promise—a woman and intrigue—are one!"

(THE END.)

Invented Cherokee Alphabet.

Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, was one of the great men of the Indian race. He was a half-breed, whose English name was George Guess. His father was a white man and his mother a full-blooded Indian woman.

was not a Rangar at all, but she, and how anybody can ever have mistaken her for a man, even in man's clothes and with her skin darkened, was beyond the sentry's power to guess. He for one, etc. . . . But nobody believed that part of his tale.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

CENTRE HALL - - PENN'A.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918.

SMITH & BAILEY Proprietors
S. W. SMITH Editor
EDWARD E. BAILEY Local Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as second class mail matter.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one and one-half dollars per year.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Display advertising of ten or more lines, for three or more insertions, ten cents per line for each line. Display advertising of less than ten lines, for three or more insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per line for each line, according to composition. Minimum charge, seventy-five cents.

Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; otherwise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents.

Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—No service, on account of scarcity of coal.

Lutheran—Spring Mills, morning; Centre Hall afternoon; Tusseyville, evening.

Reformed—Centre Hall, Sunday school and church service in the morning. This is done to save fuel.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. E. Tobias, of Du Bois, Pa., as a candidate for the democratic nomination for the office of representative in Congress for the 21st district of Pennsylvania. This district includes Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean counties. Primary election Tuesday, May 21st, 1918. Post office address, Du Bois, Pa.

SECRETARY BAKER'S REPORT.

(Continued from first page.)

work rebuilding the French railroads, the work of the Red Cross and the thousand and one activities which have marked the conduct of our officers and men on the other side. One of the most interesting sections of this comprehensive and inspiring report deals with the almost daily changes which necessitate corresponding changes in the war program. He shows that today's plans may be worthless tomorrow, that weapons which are worth while today may be unserviceable tomorrow.

The reticence which has been the policy of the war department from the beginning, a reticence which furnished opportunity for criticism, is accounted for by the secretary upon the ground that it is justified and demanded by motives of military expediency. He denies that the German military command has definite knowledge of the number of American troops now in France, declaring that he has good authority for believing they are befogged concerning the matter and he justifies his silence by pointing to the example of France and of Great Britain. Nowhere will his statement to congress be inspected with more interest than at the headquarters of the German emperor, and there is reason to believe that it will become the occasion of the serious thought of the Kaiser and all other enemies of the freedom of mankind.

It is the plain duty of American citizens, in face of the remarkable achievements of the war department, overcoming as it has tremendous difficulties in so brief a time, to stop grumbling and resume boasting. There is general unanimity in support of the government's policy of prosecuting the war. It is now shown conclusively that there has been little genuine ground for unfriendly criticism. Our war department has done marvelous things during the last few months; suppose we give it our entire confidence; our enthusiastic support.

Says Small Farms in Penna. Are Bad for Agriculture.

In face of the present labor situation the farmers of Pennsylvania are favoring the small farm where the operator is able to do most of the work. This in a measure may dodge the labor problem but is suicidal to the agricultural interests of the state. It is a reversal of progress that has as its ultimate end the Chinese farm where the growing of crops is done largely by human labor and where the farmer by hard work can get enough to eat and have a small surplus for his city brothers.

It is the other extreme that furnishes the greatest surplus for people who are not farmers. On the large farm more acres of crops are handled per man, horses are used more efficiently, and one can afford to own improved machinery without having too much of his capital tied up. On such a farm one man drives four horses and saves the other driver's labor.

It would be far better, says D. S. Fox, of the Pennsylvania State College, for two men to farm in partnership rather than to divide a farm. There may not be money enough for two men on the farm but there is less when the farm is divided.

New Red Cross Members.

Mrs. John C. Roseman.
H. W. Kremer.
William A. Arney.
William Bailey.

Does father work on Monday?

Patriotic concert, to-night.

Patriotic concert, to-night.

Trains Running Late.

Trains were running late on Tuesday; no mail went out from Centre Hall. The morning train from the east, on Monday, did not get to Centre Hall until near noon, and the afternoon train from the east came along between eleven and twelve o'clock Tuesday night. The afternoon train east from Bellefonte, on Monday, got to the White Station, or Grange Park, just a half mile west of Centre Hall station, about four o'clock, and lodged there until between four and five o'clock, Tuesday a. m. The trains passed at the station and again lodged in snow banks on either side of the station. The east bound was dislodged at 3:30 p. m. and the west between nine and ten o'clock p. m. Both the regular trains had double headers, had also the snow plow that helped to dig them out. A large number of men with shovels was the force that finally dug out the trains.

Water Notice.

Owing to the shortage of water in the borough reservoir, all persons are cautioned against leaving spigots open during the night. The use of water washing machines must be dispensed with for the present. Inside leaks should be repaired at once and to enforce such action the water commissioner will shortly make a house-to-house canvass in regard to this matter. The water situation has reached an alarming stage, and it behooves every citizen to do his part toward conserving the supply.

By Order Board Council.

Marriage Licenses.
Noah M. Hahn, Pine Grove Mills
Mary H. Cox, Blanchard
Earl L. Conway, Woodland
Eugene Derbique, Phillipsburg
Irvin R. Miller, State College
Olivia E. Gentzell, State College
Gurney R. Boob, Millheim
Mildred B. Malz, Millheim
Henry W. Brimmer, Rock View
Bertha A. Hayes, Bellefonte

Letter from Ohio.

Lorain, Ohio,
January 28, 1918

Editor Reporter:

We are having an "old-fashioned" winter here, mercury sticking around zero for many days since the beginning of December. Eight degrees below has been the coldest. Lorain is booming; that is, as far as it can with the great scarcity of men and coal. Food prices are high, and here, as everywhere else, food is scarce. Here are a few prices we are asked to pay: Bread, 1 1/2 lb. loaf, 13c; potatoes \$2.00 per bushel; lard, 35c lb; beef—round steak, 28c; smoked ham, 40c; butter, 56c; eggs, 65c; milk, 12c quart.

With best wishes to the Reporter and all our friends in Centre county, I am,

Yours truly,
M. J. BARGER.

Pine Grove Mills.

Most of the traveling is done through fields.

Last Monday Charles Sunday flitted to the J. C. Homan farm, as helper.

Henry McWilliams is arranging for an extended visit to his sister's home in Lancaster.

J. F. Kimpfort and Grant Charles, of Boalsburg, registered at the St. Elmo for dinner, Sunday.

Hugh C. Dale, with his two-in-hand in a sledding party attended Pomona Grange at Centre Hall last Thursday.

A. C. Keplar and wife spent several days in Altoona.

Miss Sadie Glenn, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is recovering at her home at Baileyville.

On account of the deep snow lumbering is at a standstill on the old Tussey mountain. Logs out in the early fall cannot be freed and mills are idle.

Last week F. B. Tate resigned as teacher of the township school to accept a position in a large creamery near Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Samuel Hess, who has been under treatment in the Bellefonte hospital, has fully recovered and expects to return home this week.

Mrs. J. A. Peters was taken to the Bellefonte hospital on Thursday and underwent a surgical operation Friday.

At last report she was doing well.

Jacob Relsh, who has been in bad health for most of the winter, has decided to quit the old farm and retire. His son, of Hollidaysburg, will take the place.

Jacob Relsh and Daniel Harpater were both compelled to kill one of their best horses last week because of having received broken hind legs by kicks from other horses.

Elmer Barr, a former Pine Grove boy who has been in the west for thirty years, is visiting relatives in this section, with headquarters at the home of his brother, Postmaster David Barr.

Paul Bailey, of Altoona, was on Friday called to the bed side of his mother who is suffering from a broken hip, caused by a fall last Tuesday. On account of her advanced age her recovery seems doubtful.

Mrs. Ralph Musser and baby girl are visiting Grandpa W. E. McWilliams at Rock Springs. He has just returned from the Johnstown hospital where he underwent a surgical operation.

WEEKLY WAR NEWS DIGEST

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts, from Washington, D. C.

LABORERS FROM PORTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS FOR FARM AND RAILROAD WORK

The Department of Labor is arranging to bring into the United States 110,000 laborers for railroad and farm work, from Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, according to Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of the Department of Labor.

Mr. Post declares there is no necessity for importing common labor from Mexico or China. Porto Rico is an agricultural territory and yet has a density of population exceeded by only three States. A considerable surplus of workers exists on the island. It can furnish 100,000 laborers, and the Virgin Islands can send 10,000 more.

Arrangements are being made to bring over 50,000 men as soon as tonnage is available.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF SHIPS NOW ABOUT 20 PER CENT SHORT OF NORMAL

The Food Administration estimates the total number of ocean-going vessels now afloat at 30,000, having a gross tonnage of 45,000,000 tons. Losses of shipping during the war have totaled about 8,788,090 tons, and the supply of ships is about 20 per cent short of normal.

Shipbuilding in France has been at a standstill since the beginning of the war; England's output is less than normal; Japan is hampered by lack of material; the American ship supply is only beginning.

WAR SERVICE EXCHANGE WILL GIVE INFORMATION REGARDING ENLISTMENTS

One of the functions of the newly established war service exchange will be to answer inquiries of persons desiring to serve in the Army. It will also keep informed of needs of the various branches of the service as to personnel, and direct suitable persons as to where and how to apply, and will cooperate with the Department of Labor and other agencies in locating and supplying men needed for special purposes by the various branches of the service.

Inquiries regarding enlistment opportunities, etc., should be addressed to the war service exchange, room 629, State, War, and Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

2,000 MEN EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING HORSES WANTED FOR VETERINARY CORPS

For work in the enlisted Veterinary Corps, 2,000 men not subject to call under the selective-service law are wanted. They will be assigned to duty in veterinary hospitals and for other purposes in the corps. Service overseas can be expected shortly.

There is particular demand for veterinary and agricultural students, farmers, stablemen, and others accustomed to handling horses. A few men of the following occupations will also be accepted: Horsehoofers, saddlers, pharmacists, cooks, typists, and stenographers.

Pay for enlisted men and noncommissioned officers range from \$30 to \$56 a month, food, clothing, and quarters. Applications for enlistment can be made at any Army recruiting office.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE URGES CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS OF MILITARY VALUE

Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, has set forth the policy which he thinks should be followed in highway construction during the war.

"So far as it is practicable to do so, this department will urge the maintenance of the highways already constructed; the construction and completion of those highways which are vitally important because of their bearing upon the war situation or for the movement of commodities; the postponement of all highway construction relatively less essential or not based upon important military or economic needs. The department is preparing to suggest to the State highway departments the preparation of a schedule of work for the Federal aid projects for 1918 in the line with this policy."

Road construction and maintenance in the United States involve an annual expenditure of about \$300,000,000.

FEED MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS MUST SECURE LICENSES BY FEBRUARY

Manufacturers of and dealers in commercial feeds for livestock, cattle, and hogs must secure licenses under the Food Administration by February 15. This covers baled hay, shelled and ear corn and many other commodities intended for use as feeds or as ingredients in mixed feeds. The only exceptions are for millers manufacturing bran and dealers in coarse grains, who have already been placed under Food Administration licenses.

Applications for license should be addressed to the license division, Food Administration, Washington, D. C., specifying the nature of the business to be licensed.

LARGE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES TO BE CUT INTO SMALL FARMS FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

A recent report made by the United States consul in Tasmania, an island State of Australia, included the following:

"The general scheme for the repatriation of returned soldiers contemplates placing them upon the land. At a recent conference between the Commonwealth and the State authorities, it was decided that each State would have to find the land, while the Commonwealth Government would advance up to \$2,433 to improve the holding of each returned soldier and to procure the necessary stock and implements. In this State it was deemed that the Crown lands would prove too difficult to improve to attract returned soldiers, and it was decided to purchase large estates and divide them up into small farms and to use the money advanced by the Commonwealth Government for building, fences and tools. The money expended by the State in purchasing the land as well as the money advanced by the Commonwealth for improvements, is a lien upon the property and must be repaid in small annual payments. It was also decided by the Commonwealth to advance money to returned soldiers who may desire to rent land. Bills will be introduced into the various Parliaments at once so that the scheme can be put into operation throughout Australia."

GEN. PERSHING PRAISES AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN IN FRANCE

In a recent communication to Secretary of War Baker, the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces said:

"There has never been a similitude of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in the most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends and country. A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diet, officers and men, like trained athletes, are ready for their tasks. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comment, especially by our allies. American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the Nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battle field these splendid men will shed a new luster on American manhood."

NEW COURSES ADDED TO MENTAL TRAINING CAMPS AND CAPACITY IS INCREASED

Ten new sections are included in the courses for officers in medical training camps at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Riley, Kans. Fort Riley has a capacity of 7,000 men, and enlargement of the school at Fort Oglethorpe to the same size has been authorized, its present capacity being 5,000. The ultimate needs of the Medical Department of the Army look to training camps with capacities totaling 35,000 to 40,000 officers and men.

There have been graduated from medical camps since June 1, or are now under instruction, about 9,000 officers and 20,000 enlisted men. Various groups now in active service have been trained, including officers and men to operate ambulance companies, field hospitals, evacuation hospitals, base hospitals, and hospital trains.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS WILL ISSUE NO LIST OF "INTERNATIONAL" FARM PRODUCTS

No list of nonessential farm products to be denied transportation facilities, has been prepared by the Director General of Railroads, and the issuance of such an order is not contemplated.

It is believed that under the plan now being formulated it will be possible to provide adequate transportation for farm products this year. Farmers are instructed to place orders for cars when needed with local freight agents as heretofore.

RAILWAY SYSTEM OF UNITED STATES IN THREE DIVISIONS

For purposes of operation railroads of the United States have been placed in three divisions, as follows:

Eastern railroads—The railroads in

(Continued on next page)

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip H. Meyer, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

MRS. F. H. MEYER.
Executrix, Centre Hall, Pa.

Kessler, the Millheim merchant, offers great bargains in his January reduction sale. Here is a chance to secure real bargains. adv.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT STORES

Butter 42
Eggs 10

Cold Weather Necessities

Guard your Health against the many dangerous ailments incident to winter. Keep warm and dry, is safe and sane advice.

In the interest of your bodily warmth we can take care of you with a large assortment of

Sweaters, Underwear,

Caps, Scarfs, Neck Pieces

for Men, Women and Children.

A Nice Line of Bed Blankets

that will impart that "comfy" feeling these cold nights.

KEEP DRY WITH A PAIR OF—

Heavy Gums, Rubbers

or a Pair of Shoes that will give you loyal service during winter months

Remember, it is our aim to keep our store inviting and interesting to you at all times. We strive to do this by constantly adding new lines which the ordinary country store feels it "unnecessary" to handle. It is our way to try to please you.

Visit our store; you are more than welcome.

C. M. SMITH

The Big Quality Store of Penns Valley
CENTRE HALL

KESSLER'S GREAT MID-WINTER REDUCTION SALE

We are offering our

Ladies' Fine Plush, Broadcloth and
Velour Coats at

Practically Half Price

Also, Men's Fine Trench Suits and
Overcoats are Reduced as well.

We are compelled to make this cut price on account of the great blizzard during the month of December, which checked our sales, and now we are overstocked. We are forced to offer bargains so that we may quickly reduce this surplus stock.

We advise you to buy whether you are in immediate need or not, for merchandise will almost double in price until next fall and winter.

Now is your chance to get real bargains. Go take advantage of it at

KESSLER'S DEPARTMENT STORE

MILLHEIM

LOCALS

Farmer Hugh Runkle, of Tusseyville, lost a valuable mare, in foal, last week.

W. H. Hettinger, of Spring Mills, favored the Reporter with a call last Thursday.

J. Frank Smith of Bellefonte, greeted friends in Centre Hall, his old home town, on Monday.

Misses Ruth Smith and Hazel Emery spent Sunday in State College as guests of their friend, Miss Helen Luse.

A number of farmers near Reedsville have placed their orders for farm tractors, to be delivered in time for the spring work.

The car load of coal received by Bradford & Son, on Monday, was all hauled away before night, in lots of half a ton.

Miss Helen Bottorf, who spent the past six weeks at the Chas. Ramer home at Millroy, returned to her home at Potters Mills, on Friday.

Mrs. George Fetterolf is at the home of Mr. Fetterolf's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Fetterolf, and may remain for an indefinite time.

Mrs. Clayburn Breon and little son, Charles Clifford, of Look Haven, are at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. Lizette Mitterling, for a few weeks.

J. C. Goodhart, of Centre Hill, intends to dispose of a lot of surplus stock, including Holstein cattle, colts, and hogs, on Saturday, March 16th. See posters.

Help to crowd the Grange Hall tonight (Thursday) by your presence at the patriotic concert. Your patronage will help the boys who are carrying the burden of war.

Ralph R. Zeigler, who will complete his first year as a tenant on the Wm. Allison farm north of Spring Mills, in April, was a caller last week. He reports he is staying on the old farm.

A wild turkey in the mountains east of Woodward was so near starved that it was caught without any difficulty by Clayton Sheasley, who is caring for the bird until the weather conditions become more favorable to its existence.

In a letter from Harry W. Potter, of Edmonds, Washington, to his father, J. T. Potter, in this place, Mr. Potter says that they passed through the warmest January in years. The lowest temperature was 33 degrees, and the highest, 60 degrees.

Three sledding parties left Centre Hall on Friday evening for an evening's pleasure in the country homes. One was entertained at the W. F. Colyer home, another at the Clement W. Luse home, and the third at the B. F. Relsh home, at Potters Mills.

George W. Miller, of Axe Mann, braved the bad roads over Nittany mountain, on Monday, and got through with one upset and a number of "nearlys". Mr. Miller stated to the Reporter that the "pike" from Pleasant Gap was in good condition for traveling.

Parents should perform a patriotic deed by emptying the children's savings banks and exchanging the proceeds for War-Savings Stamps. Why keep money idle, although it be only a few dollars, when Uncle Samuel will borrow it and give you over four per cent. interest.

Samuel Gingerich, of near Centre Hall, started on a pleasure trip two weeks ago to points in Ohio and after visiting at Cleveland, Akron, and several other places, started home rather than continue the trip any longer under the prevailing weather conditions. He was gone six days.

F. E. Osman, west of Centre Hall, who a short time ago advertised his farm for sale, changed his mind in the matter and has decided to continue ownership of the place. He reported however, that the little ad. placed in the Reporter brought a lot of prospective buyers for the place. So it is a ways done.

The following members of the Centre Hall lodge of Odd Fellows attended the funeral of S. K. Emerick, a charter member of the local order, at Unionville, on Thursday: Messrs. G. H. Emerick, J. H. Puff, J. S. Rowe, Robert Bloom, Roy Garbrick, Joseph Lutz, Edward Lair, W. S. Walker, Floyd Walker, Daniel Bohn and Samuel Gross.

The old Ground Hog promises no relief from 100 per cent. winter weather, for last Saturday he could see his shadow any way he turned. However, there are those who believed the wise hog had his front door barricaded with a heap of snow and never did emerge from his winter quarters. But—ground hog or no ground hog—February and beginning of March never did start the roses to bloom, and there'll be lots of winter yet.

Rev. John J. Weaver, who was recently unanimously elected as pastor of the Aaronburg Lutheran charge, has accepted the call and preached at several of the appointments last Sunday. Rev. Weaver is not yet through school, but will graduate from the theological seminary at Selinsgrove some time in April and will occupy the parsonage about May 1st, and he will supply the charge whenever possible in the meantime.

LOCALS

W. C. T. U. Saturday, 2:30, at the home of Mrs. S. W. Smith.

Ervin E. Zettler, who is employed at Gallitzien, is home for the present.

L. G. Rearick, of Look Haven, spent Tuesday at the Mrs. Mary Goodhart home.

J. Wealey Whiteman has been confined to bed because of sickness for the past few days.

No preaching services will be held in the Presbyterian church until further notice, on account of the scarcity of fuel.

Mrs. Warren Beck, of Peoria, Illinois, attended the funeral of her father, Edwin G. Hosterman, at Wolfe Store, on Tuesday.

The Reporter's press room was frozen up so hard Wednesday morning that it would have been possible to skate in the ink fountain.

Millheim has four sons "somewhere in France" at the present time—Sergeant Gervis Stover, Henry Brown, Byron Musser and Orvis Corman.

Samuel Gingerich had some experience, beginning of last week, on his return home from Pittsburgh. It required two days to reach Bellefonte. Snow banks eighteen feet high were observed by him along the railroad.

Roy Dutrow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Dutrow, was home from Altoona over Sunday and on returning to work on Monday was accompanied by his brother, John Dutrow, and Thomas Foss, who hope to secure employment in the Mountain City.

War Savings Certificates.

War Savings Certificates were purchased in fairly liberal amounts by the patrons of the Centre Hall post office, and this permitted a very creditable report to be made for the month of January. Keep in mind that the apportionment is \$20.00 per capita, which for Centre Hall, not including the territory served by the two rural routes, will require over \$10,000. It will need a real pulling together to accomplish this. It can and ought to be done.

Bellefonte Loses City Heat Plant.

Inability to get coal was the cause given that the municipal steam heating plant of Bellefonte would suspend operations at noon last Saturday. Announcement was made by Harry T. Mann, the manager.

While the plant was owned by private individuals, half the people in Bellefonte have been dependent upon it for heat, including business places and private residences, and the closing of the plant will make a very serious condition. Business places and many families are without stoves or heating apparatus of any kind, and there are not enough in Bellefonte to supply half the number that will be compelled to make other arrangements because of the closing down of the plant.

Penn State to Open Summer School.

Dr. E. R. Smith, director of the Summer Session for Teachers at the Pennsylvania State College, announced that the course will be given, as usual, during the coming summer. He has fixed July 1 as the date for the opening of the six weeks' session.

Until recently there has been some doubt as to the practicability of conducting a summer school successfully under the wartime conditions. The college authorities, however, decided to go on with the work even though the attendance may drop to five hundred public school teachers. Formerly there have been from nine hundred to eleven hundred teachers enrolled.

Spring Mills.

School report of Spring Mills grammar grade.—The following pupils attended every day during the month: Eugene Siegel, John Gramley, John Meyers, Leland Kline, John Smith, Carrie Bailey, Vera Sinkabine. The following attended an average of 85 per cent or over at the month examination: Beatrice Decker, Grace Dunkle, Isabel Lee, George Hosterman, David Hosterman, Robert Meese, Alice Detwiler, Eugene Siegel, Martha Weaver, Catharine Hosterman, Vera Sinkabine, John Smith, Mary Smith, John Gramley, Carrie Bailey, Tileah Vonada, Alma Corman.

Raise Turkeys on Ranches.

Exclusive turkey ranches are found in the unsettled foothill regions of California and in parts of Arizona and other Western states, where a thousand or more turkeys are raised each season.

The establishments are located where the range is unlimited and the natural food of the turkey, such as grasshoppers and other insects, green vegetables and the seeds of various weeds and grasses, is abundant. Advantage also is taken on these ranches of the turkey's relish for acorns, and where these are plentiful but little grain need be used for fattening in the fall.

The large flocks of turkeys are managed much like herds of sheep, being taken out to the range early in the morning and brought home to roost at night, says an exchange. They are herded during the day by men either on foot or on horseback, and by dogs especially trained for the work.

HARRISBURG NEWS LETTER.

Penrose and Anti-Penrose Republicans still striving for "harmony" on gubernatorial candidate.

The gentle art of bringing about harmony in the Republican party used to be performed with a club. Back in 1902, when the Republicans had their last big gubernatorial contest, Quay told the State a day before the convention that his candidate, the late Governor Pennypacker, would have 206 votes. Elkin claimed he had the delegates, but the count showed that Pennypacker got 206.

To-day the fight is Penrose against the anti-Penrose Republicans. There can be no clubbing of delegates into line. There are no delegates and so far there has been no club discovered that can cause J. Denny O'Neill, the only one of the numerous Republican gubernatorial candidates who has come out on a straight anti-Penrose platform, into submission.

The great volume of harmony talk, heard by the organization newspapers, has produced a dozen men in as many parts of the State who are willing to be a compromise candidate and "save the party." Their candidacies have got no where, not even to the favorite son stage, for the simple reason that the time is recognized by the bulk of the Republican voters to be ripe for house cleaning in that party.

The boss control has passed. They want a leader, but they need no boss. For this reason there is no excuse, in the mind of these Republican voters for other Penrose candidates to press their claims. State Senator Sprout is out before the people as Penrose choice and other candidates who would displace him and are not willing to fight the Penrose machine would be no better than the Delaware county man.

For this reason the numerous booms of the other candidates have never got past local mention in the papers. O'Neill, on the other hand, launched his candidacy as a challenge to the Hon. United States Senator. When the harmony talk reached loud proportions he backed up his former fiery assertions against the bossism of Penrose and followed it up with the declaration that he was in the fight to a finish.

That the fight is on in earnest was demonstrated definitely at the Pittsburgh dinner to Mr. O'Neill when 1200 persons from the western part of the State gathered to boost the candidacy of the State Highway Commissioner.

"It is necessary for me to recant one word or recede one iota from the stand I have taken on the great moral and economic problems of the day in order to win, I will refuse to compromise," he declared, "I would rather go down to defeat."

"It matters little to me and less to you whether I ever hold office, but it is of vital importance to every man, woman and child in the State that the principles for which I stand shall win."

Later in this same speech he said: "For many years the politics of Pennsylvania has been a by-word throughout the nation. No man could hope for political preferment unless he became a servile slave of the machine. Any public official who tried to be true to his oath of office and serve the people has been slandered, vilified and ruined in the power of the machine to do so."

"This State has been dominated and controlled for many years by a corrupt political machine, formed by an unholy alliance of corrupt politics, special interests and boozers. Senator Penrose has been Prime Minister."

"It is now time for the men of this State to rise in their might, go to the ballot box and redeem Pennsylvania from the control of the Penrose brigades who have so long controlled and dominated the State. The time has come when we can make Pennsylvania the Keystone State in reality as well as in name."

Much has been said by the Penrose adherents about what they call the Brumbaugh administration's middle of the road course with O'Neill, but the governor's Attorney General Francis Shunk Brown, led no one in doubt regarding the administration and its stand.

Speaking of Mr. O'Neill Mr. Brown said:

"His candidacy would be haunted with no unhappy alignment with special interests. He is a platform himself on the supreme moral issues that will dominate the campaign. The world is never left in doubt as to just where he stands on any question. He has the courage of his convictions and the conviction of courage."

"He would be a government in the daylight, open to the view and having in view the rightful interests of all the people without distinction of class, creed or condition. He has proved marked ability in his private business and in the public service. In him, as Governor, the people would be sure of an efficient and faithful servant and sympathetic friend."

Governor Brumbaugh also came out in no uncertain terms. He said in endorsing the O'Neill candidacy: "This is no time to put forward men of uncertain, indefinite and checkered careers. It is no time for men with putrid political past to masquerade in the garb of reform that

they may win office and again defraud the people. It is emphatically the day of moral reform and of support of men of the heroic mold of J. Denny O'Neill."

These and similar statements and endorsement by the independent Republicans of many sections of the State sent the Penrose lieutenants scurrying to Philadelphia to talk harmony. This conference had been on but a few days when Mr. O'Neill put to rest the flickering hopes of the harmonizers by issuing a statement in which he summed up the bossism that has controlled his party as the red blistering brand of Penrose.

In this statement he said there could be no compromise, no harmony with the Senator.

"Penrose's desperation," he said, "has caused him to turn to attempted deals, and his whining wail is for harmony. It is too late in his checkered political career, for Penrose to try to harmonize and compromise."

Discussing the present party fight that will not end until primary day, May 21, he said:

"It is right against wrong, the home against that which would destroy it. Why cry peace when there is no peace. This is an irreconcilable conflict which must be settled now."

"Kaiser rule in Pennsylvania is doomed. The long-delayed trial of the case of the people vs. Penrose is now on. I have taken the cause of the people to the court of last resort—the voters. The testimony will be so convincing and overwhelming that the jury will never leave the box to declare Penrose guilty of never having accomplished one single constructive thing for the people. He has brought the Republican party in Pennsylvania to the verge of ruin; his sinister domination has driven thousands of loyal Republicans out of the party."

Weekly War News Digest.

(Continued from previous page)

that portion of the United States north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of Lake Michigan and the Indiana-Illinois State line; also those railroads in Illinois extending into that State from points east of the Indiana-Illinois State line; also the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and the Virginian Railways.

Southern railroads—All railroads in that portion of the United States south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and the Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, and the Virginian Railways, and also those railroads in Illinois and Indiana extending into those States from points south of the Ohio River.

Western railroads—All railroads not included in the above definition and, broadly speaking, all railroads in the territory west of Lake Michigan and of the Indiana-Illinois State line to the Ohio River and west of the Mississippi River from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico, excepting those railroads in Illinois included in eastern territory and those railroads in Illinois and Indiana included in southern territory, as above stated.

According to information received in Washington, butter is selling in Berlin at \$2.25 a pound, sugar at 56 cents a pound, ham and bacon at \$2.11 a pound, and Ivory soap at five bars for \$1.12.

The entire wheat crop in France has been requisitioned by the French Government.

According to a report by the American consul at Geneva, Swiss livestock quotations near the end of 1917 were: Oxen, each \$230; bulls, \$170; cows \$280; calves, \$150; young pigs, \$14; fat hogs, per pound, 32 cents.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that only one-third of the marketable surplus of the potato crop had been moved by January 1, 1918. Last year's potato crop was the largest ever produced in the United States.

For the unit of women telephone operators to be sent to France a distinctive uniform is being provided. Salaries range from \$60 to \$125 a month, with allowance for rations and quarters. Successful applicants must speak both French and English with ease.

There is nothing in the fuel order of January 17 to prevent the operation of automobiles, motor vehicles of all classes being considered as coming under the head of public utilities. In keeping with this ruling garages have been exempted.

Following suggestions made by farmers willing to employ high school boys, the educational authorities of Illinois have arranged an extensive farm course from February 1 to May 1.

SALE REGISTER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, at one o'clock p. m., L. L. Smith will sell at the Centre Hall hotel barn, complete livery equipment, consisting of five lead horses, buggies, sleighs, cutters, bobs, harness, etc. L. F. Mayes, auct.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th at 10 o'clock a. m., 2 1/2 miles west of Spring Mills, L. M. Royer will sell lot farm stock. L. F. Mayes, auct.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, at 9 o'clock a. m., George W. Felding, 3 1/2 miles north of Linden Hall, will sell: 6 head horses, 15 cows, 18 head young cattle, shorthorn bull, 2 years old; 30 head pure bred Poland China hogs; full line farm implements. L. F. Mayes, auct.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, at 10 o'clock, one mile east of Bellefonte, on the Jacksonville road, John Relsh will sell the following live stock and farm implements: 1 bay horse 5 years old, weighs about 1200; 1 bay colt, 4 year old, weighs about 1200; 1 gray mare, 4 year old, in foal, weighs 1200; 1 gray horse, 4 year old, weighs 1200; 1 bulled bay horse, 11 year old, weighs 1200; lot of cows and young cattle, some coming fresh by time of sale; 3 Chester White brood sows and pigs, weigh about 100 lbs. each; will make brooders; full Chester White boar.

IMPLEMENTS—Brookville wagon, hay loader, side rake, McCormick binder, good as new, cut one crop; hay tedder, sulky plow, 2 walking plows, 2 Perry barrows, corn worker, Deering corn binder, 2 horse gasoline engine, line shaft pulleys, belts, all complete; 10-h. p. International oil engine, Deering four roll corn haker and 30 ft. 6 inch belt, full outfit ready to run One chop mill, 20th century manure spreader, disc harrow, 2 sets of gears and 1 set of collars, 30, 12 Delalac cream separator. L. F. Mayes, auct.

MONDAY, MARCH 4th, 12 o'clock sharp, J. R. Harshbarger, 5 miles south of Centre Hall, on the Harshbarger farm, will sell: Farm stock and implements. L. F. Mayes, auct.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, at 10 a. m., G. W. Porter will sell: 8 head horses, 8 head work horses, yearling colts, 7 milch cows, 3 bulls, 8 head of young cattle, 10 head of chickens, 10 head of turkeys, and other implements. Also household goods. L. F. Mayes, auct.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, one o'clock p. m., H. F. Blumer, at Centre Hall, will sell lot of household goods, etc. Wess & Hobbler, aucts.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16th, 12 o'clock, 1 1/2 miles east of Centre Hall, J. C. Goodhart will sell: Household cattle, several colts, and lot of hogs.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19th, 9:30 a. m., 3 miles west of Old Fort, on Boalsburg road, Richard Brooks will sell: Farm stock and implements.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22nd, 10:00 o'clock, one-half mile east of Linden Hall, George Seaton will sell: Farm stock, implements and household goods.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23rd, at 1 o'clock p. m., F. M. Fisher, at Penn Hall, will sell: Poultry supplies, wagons, lot household goods, etc.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 10 a. m., D. F. Smith 1 1/2 miles east of Centre Hall, on the Brushy road, will sell farmstock, implements, etc. A. Clean up sale.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28—10 A. M., at Oak Hall Station, full line of farm implements and household goods will be sold by DAVID E. SNYDER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29th, at 10 a. m., 1 1/2 miles east of Centre Hall, E. G. Brooks and J. C. Bartholomew will sell: Farm stock and implements. L. F. Mayes, auct.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1 o'clock p. m., B. H. Arney of Centre Hall, will sell lot of household goods.

JAMES W. SWABB

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
LINDEN HALL, CENTRE CO., PA.
Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c. written and executed with care. All legal business promptly attended to. Special attention given to settling of Estates, Marriage Licenses, Automobile Licenses, and all other Applications. Blanks kept on hand. Nov. 25 17

A FEW MORE

SWEATERS

in all wool or part wool.

Heavy Wool Hose, Mittens and Gloves.

Rich's Flannel, by the yd.

Flannel or Outing Night Gowns, for Men, Women and Children.

Knit Wool or Cotton Skirts

Wool or Cot'n Underwear

Corduroy Trousers for Men and Boys.

Sunbury Bread.

Khaki Colored SWEATER YARN ON SALE

Store closes every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock.

H. F. Rossman

Spring Mills

Store closes every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock.

food

1-buy it with thought

2-cook it with care

3-serve just enough

4-save what will keep

5-eat what would spoil

6-home-grown is best

don't waste it

FOR SALE

Thorobred Poland-China Hogs ALL AGES On hand all times

W. F. COLYER, Centre Hall, Pa.

IT'S THE SAME OLD WORLD

Letters of Deserted Wife to Husband, Written 2,000 Years Ago, Unearthed in Ancient Ruins.

A wife's letter 2,000 years old was unearthed recently in the ruins of the Scorpum, the temple of Memphis, the great city of ancient Egypt. The letter was written by Isis to her husband, Hephæstion, who had deserted her. There were two letters, in fact, the first bearing a date equivalent to July 24, 190 B. C. In them the wife reproaches her husband for neglect of his family and, what is particularly interesting at the present time, she complains of the high cost of living.

Here are some extracts from the first letter: "Isis to Hephæstion, her husband. Greetings—If you are well and other things are turning out with you according to your wishes, it would be as I perpetually pray the gods. I myself am in good health, and the child and all in the house make mention of you continually. When I received your letter from Hesus, in which you explained that you were in retreat in the Scorpum at Memphis, I immediately gave thanks to the gods that you were well. But that you do not return distresses me. For having piloted myself and your child through such a crisis and having come to the last extremity because of the high cost of corn, and thinking that your return would bring me relief, you have never even thought of returning or spared a look for my helpless state."

Happiness.

The true happiness is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self; and in the next, from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions; it loves shade and solitude, and naturally haunts groves and fountains, fields and meadows; in short, it feels everything it wants within itself, and receives no addition from the multitudes of witnesses and spectators. On the contrary, false happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her. She does not receive satisfaction from the applauses which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others. She flourishes in courts and palaces, theaters and assemblies, and has no existence but when she is looked upon.—Addison.

Pure Kaolin is Rare.

Pure kaolin or China clay is rare. It is mined in parts of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Florida, Missouri, Tennessee and several other states. There are workable deposits of fireclays in 18 states, important deposits being in western Pennsylvania, in the coal-mining region of Ohio, in a belt across New Jersey from Perth Amboy to Trenton, in parts of Maryland, Missouri, Colorado and Florida. Brick clay of good quality is found in nearly every state in the Union. A very plastic clay, known as gumbo, is found in the Southern states.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts will be presented to Court for confirmation on Wednesday, February 27th, 1918, and unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before February 26th, 1918, the same will be confirmed. The first and final account of Cyrus Brumbaugh, assignee for the benefit of creditors of Zettler & Lucas, of Centre Hall. The first and final account of Cyrus Brumbaugh, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Erwin R. Zettler, of Centre Hall. The first and final account of Cyrus Brumbaugh, assignee for the benefit of creditors of John D. Lucas, of Centre Hall. The fifth and final account of L. C. Courier, committee of Arthur Evans, a weak minded person.

Jan. 26, 1918 cspd D. R. FOREMAN, Probationary.

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

Power of Attorney to settle the estates of Daniel Washington Garbrick and Mary Garbrick, late of Boalsburg, deceased, has been granted to me, and I respectfully request any person knowing himself indebted to the estates to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement. J. M. GARRICK, Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle. All extra fine stock with an extra good ARO backing. Both sexes for sale at all times. Sold for pedigree and price, or better yet, come and see them. Bell phone 5821. W. A. THOMAS, Centre Hall, Pa. 611

FOR SALE—The Gees property, located immediately opposite the Reporter office.—S. W. Smith, Centre Hall

Stop That Cold At Once

CASCARA QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store.

Not So Serious.
"Does he take it seriously?"
"About as seriously as an actor takes matrimony."

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach. Adv.

Hot Water.
"Bliggins is always getting into hot water."
"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "He is so cold-blooded I suppose it is a kind of relief."

For a disordered liver, take Garfield Tea, the Herb Laxative. All druggists. Adv.

A Yearn for Beauty.
"Why did you pick out such a handsome shaving mug?"
"Well, I've never been satisfied with my own mug. I thought I'd indulge my fancy a little in this."

The Sort of Man.
"Mamie's admirer is a manufacturer of umbrellas."
"I see: a sort of rain beau."



Backache

Yager's Liniment is excellent for any kind of pain or congestion. It quickly relieves backache and rheumatic pains, and is a splendid remedy for Neuralgia, Sciatica, chest pains, sprains, strains, swellings and enlargements.

Keep a bottle in your home for emergencies—you never can tell when you will require something of the sort.

35c Per Bottle AT ALL DEALERS
Each bottle contains more than the usual 30 cent bottle of liniment.

YAGER'S LINIMENT
RELIEVES PAIN

GILBERT BROS. & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.



For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills
will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

WHY NOT UTILIZE YOUR
SPARE TIME

And Sell Our Fertilizers in Your Locality
A large, pleasant and profitable business can be worked up with a small effort on your part. We will assist you if you wish in the sale of our brands not only by undertaking an advertising campaign but also by sending one of our representatives to help you.

Write us immediately if interested, before your territory is taken.

THE HUBBARD FERTILIZER COMPANY
802-3-4-5-6 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Maryland
BRANCH: SEASIDE, N.E.

BRONCHIAL TROUBLES
Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively—by promptly using a dependable remedy—

PISO'S

VICTORY BREAD FOR AMERICANS

Hoover's First Step to Save Food For Our Allies.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

New War Bread To Consist Of 80 Per Cent. Of Wheat Flour, With 20 Per Cent. Of Some Other Cereal.

Washington.—One barrel of flour in every three now in this country must be shipped to Europe if the present food crisis in Great Britain and France is to be met and in order to satisfy this imperative demand President Wilson called upon the American people to reduce their consumption of wheat products 30 per cent.

"Victory bread" is Mr. Hoover's first step toward securing the 75,000,000 bushels of wheat which must be supplied to Great Britain and France to win the war with Germany.

"Victory bread" in its final form will consist of 80 per cent. of wheat flour, together with 20 per cent. of some other cereal, such as cornmeal, corn starch, corn flour, barley flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour or any other cereal which can be used in connection with wheat flour.

The country is to be educated up to use of the flour gradually. Beginning Monday, bakers will be compelled under their license regulations, to mix 5 per cent. of other cereals with their wheat flour, and this minimum must be gradually increased until Sunday, February 24, when the real "Victory bread" will be here.

Housewives who bake their own bread cannot be reached by the Lever law, as can bakers, but they are strongly urged for their country's sake to follow the rules imposed on the bakers in making bread. Housewives are urged when they buy flour to buy an equal amount of any of the cereal flour and retailers are directed to sell wheat flour only with an equal weight of other cereals. Graham or white wheat bread will be also known as "Victory bread" because, containing as they do 25 per cent. more of the wheat grain than ordinary white bread, they, too, will serve the purpose of saving wheat flour.

HOOVER'S STATEMENT.

The Food Administration's statement follows:
"The following is a summary of the rules that have been formulated by the United States Food Administration, with the approval of the President, in order to effect the further conservation in foodstuffs necessary to support the Allies and our own armed forces over the next four months."

"The effectiveness of these rules is dependent solely upon the good will of any willingness to sacrifice by the American people. In the latest analysis the success or failure of any plan such as that here outlined rests with the people. We are dependent upon the co-operation of the trades. We have but one police force—the American woman—and we depend upon her to organize in co-operation with our state and local food administrators to see that these rules are obeyed by that small minority who may fail. Part of the rules will be enforced under the Lever Food Act; other parts are voluntary, and will depend for their success upon public sentiment. Our experience hitherto has shown a willingness of the vast majority of the consumers, and a full co-operation of the trades, to undergo the self-sacrifice necessary to render such measures effective. The small minority who refuse to co-operate should not be allowed to defeat the nation's necessities."

RULES FOR CONSUMERS.

"1. As their part in reducing the consumption of wheat flour the consumers of the country are called upon, in purchasing such flour, to buy at the same time an equal weight of the other cereals (corn meal, corn starch, corn flour, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour and feterita flours and meals). The housewife may use these products separately in making bread, cakes and pastry, or mix them as she thinks best.

"The retailers are to sell wheat flour only with an equal weight of these other cereals."

"2. Consumers will be able to obtain mixed cereal bread from their bakers, who will be required under the license regulations to mix 5 per cent. of other cereals with their wheat flour, both in bread and rolls, and will be required gradually to increase this substitution until, beginning February 24, a minimum of 20 per cent. of such cereals is to be used. The Food Administration strongly urges on consumers the buying of this bread, which will be known as Victory bread, and will contain not less than 20 per cent. of cereals other than wheat. Graham or whole wheat bread will also be given that name, because, containing as they do 25 per cent. more of the wheat grain than ordinary white bread, they too will serve the purpose of saving wheat flour."

"If you bake bread at home use wheat substitutes; if you buy it, buy only Victory bread."

"3. Manufacturers of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers, breakfast foods, pie, cake and pastry are not to purchase to exceed 70 per cent. of the wheat flour they used during the corresponding months of 1917. These manufacturers will be performing a patriotic service by using cereals other than wheat in their productions."

"4. Wholesalers will be required, under license regulations, not to buy more than seventy per cent. (70 per cent.) of their purchases of flour from millers as based on their purchases for the corresponding months of the preceding year, and their sales to the retail trade must be in the proportion of one pound of wheat flour to one pound of other cereals, this being the same proportion in which the retailer sells to the consumer, unless the wholesaler satisfies himself that the substitutes have been already purchased from another source."

"A ruling has been made that in making any combination sales under this program, dealers shall name a price for each of the articles so sold which shall not represent more than a normal pre-war profit or any one of the articles sold."

"5. Millers of flour are to distribute their output through their customary channels and markets in such a manner that each city, town and district may receive its usual proportion. The wheat millers have been required to produce one barrel of flour (196 pounds) from 264 pounds of wheat. This is a white flour and represents from two per cent. (2 per cent.) to four per cent. (4 per cent.) higher extraction than from last year's harvest."

"6. To assist further in conservation, Monday and Wednesday of each week are to be observed as wheatless days, and one meal of each day as a wheatless meal. This applies both in the home and in the public eating place, and one meal of each day as a wheat-crackers, pastries, macaroni, breakfast foods, or other cereals containing wheat should be used. The only exception to this is such small amounts of flour as may be needed for thickening soups or gravies or as a binder in corn bread or other cereal foods."

"7. On wheatless days and at wheatless meals the Food Administration urges that bread baked in the home be other than wheat bread. Where bread is purchased, either for use in public eating places or in the home, Victory bread should be used if no wheat substitutes can be found."

"The Federal Food Administrator in each state will announce the meal to be observed as a wheatless meal in his state. If no meal is designated the United States Food Administration prefers that the evening meal be wheatless."

"8. It is further desired, in order that meat and pork products be conserved, that one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week, and one meatless meal in every day, be observed, and, in addition, two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week be strictly kept. By 'meatless' is meant without hog, cattle or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. By 'porkless' is meant without pork, bacon, ham, lard or pork products, fresh or preserved. Use fish, poultry and eggs."

"9. For local situations where exceptions are necessary application should be made to the state food administrators."

NAVAL STATION BLAST KILLS 8.

Ten Others Buried In Ruins At Newport Rhode Island.

Newport, R. I.—Three bombproofs at the naval torpedo station here were wrecked by an explosion of fulminate of mercury. At least eight civilian employees were killed and seven were injured, one probably fatally. Ten others were buried in the ruins in the heavily concreted structures and little hope was expressed that many of them would be removed alive. Capt. Edward L. Beach, commandant of the station, said none of the survivors was able to give an account of what had happened, but there was no doubt, he asserted, that the explosion was accidental.

K. OF P. INSURANCE.

Supreme Court Reverses Decree Against The Order.

Washington.—Federal court decrees denying the right of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, to increase assessments in insurance of the "endowment class" under its by-laws as amended in 1888 were set aside by the Supreme Court.

MORE FUELLESS DAYS.

Bad Weather May Make Further Coal Economy Necessary.

Washington.—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, national fuel administrator, told a mass-meeting of 7,000 persons in Billy Sunday's Tabernacle that if the bad weather continued there might be more fuelless days.

MORE FUNDS FOR BELGIUM.

Credits To The Allies Now Total \$4,247,400,000.

Washington.—Belgium got another credit of \$9,000,000, making her total loans from the United States \$86,400,000. Total credits to all the Allies now are \$4,247,400,000.

PROCLAMATION ON FOOD CONSERVATION.

Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of manpower to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders.

The Food Administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility without any real inconvenience on our part.

In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30 per cent.—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and resell to their customers only 70 per cent. of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour to 70 per cent. of their 1917 requirements, and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent. of their current requirements.

Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to at most 70 per cent. of those of last year, or, when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers. To provide sufficient cereal food homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats and rice products and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the bakers which contain an admixture of other cereals.

In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent Monday and Wednesday should be observed as wheatless days each week, and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sheep products, Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week, one meatless meal should be observed in each day; while, in addition, Saturday in each week should further be observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products.

A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply; but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war.

I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the Food Administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the food administration for the success of food conservation will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land.

WOODROW WILSON.
The White House, 18 January, 1918.

INDICTED FOR THEFT OF \$65,000.

Man Held In Denver Charged With Stealing Liberty Bonds.

Dallas, Texas.—W. F. Drummond, held at Denver, Colo., was indicted by a Federal grand jury here for alleged theft of Liberty bonds from the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank. The indictment, which is on three counts, charges that he stole \$51,000 bonds.

BANK RESERVE INCREASES GAIN.

New York Clearing House Shows \$29,005,520 Gain In Week.

New York.—The actual condition of Clearing House banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$96,681,750 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$29,005,520 from last week.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Well Named.

Private A.—Wot kind of cigarette have you got?

Private B. (handing him one)—Flor de Pershing.

Private A. (takes a few puffs and throws it away, remarking)—They would floor better men than Pershing.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

An Apt Student.

A young woman who went to Columbia to take her degree of doctor of philosophy married her professor in the middle of her second year. When she announced her engagement one of her friends said:

"But, Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph.D."

"So I did," replied Edith; "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."

"Cold In The Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. \$10.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

The Most Valuable Book.

The Medice Laurentian museum of Florence, Italy, has in its possession what is said to be the most valuable book in the world. This book is called the "Codex Amiatinus" and is pronounced by some scholars to be perhaps the oldest and by all odds the best ancient Latin manuscript of the Bible. The work is believed to have been copied from the translation by St. Jerome, which he made direct from early Greek and Hebrew scripts. Its origin is placed in the ninth century, and is thought to have been the handiwork of English priests.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" is powerful but safe. One dose is enough to expel Worms or Tapeworm. No castor oil necessary. Adv.

Pathetic.

"What is more pathetic," asked the sentimental young woman, "than a man who has loved and lost?"

"Well," replied the man of experience, "a fellow who has bet about \$20 on a sure thing and found out that he was wrong is entitled to a nook at the walling place."

Proving It.

"Jubbe is a man of great promise."
"Hm! So, he's been borrowing from you, too?"

Atlanta has increased salaries of 1,444 city employees.

SELF DEFENSE

Defeat Backache and Kidney Trouble With Anuric

Many people in this section have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found that Anuric was the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-u-ric" (double strength). You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as stone in the bladder. If you want quick relief buy Anuric now (see a package) or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial package. This will prove that "Anuric" eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar.



Canada made me Prosperous

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free
or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

160 ACRES
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

Back Given Out?

Housework is too hard for a woman who is half sick, nervous and always tired. But it keeps piling up, and gives weak kidneys, no time to recover. If your back is lame and aching and your kidneys irregular; if you have "blue spells," sick headaches, nervousness, dizziness and rheumatic pains, use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have done wonders for thousands of worn out women.

A Virginia Case

Mrs. P. T. Timber, "Every Picture Tells a Story" Lake, 3 S. Rowland St., Richmond, Va., says: "I suffered for months with frequent spells of cramps in my hands, feet and limbs and was almost helpless for a long time. I don't know how I ever stood the knife-like pains that shot through my body. After I had used thirteen boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I was cured entirely and I have enjoyed better health since then, than I ever had before."

Get Doan's At Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PATENTS

Any business is better than loafing; but lots of men don't know it.

Coated tongue, vertigo and constipation are relieved by Garfield Tea. Adv.

Some men who imagine they are cut out for politicians are poor fits.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, blind, bleeding, or protruding Piles. First application gives relief. Adv.

Furniture.

"I'd like to visit the weather bureau."

"That isn't a weather bureau. It's an ice chest."

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills contain nothing but vegetable ingredients, which act gently as a tonic and purgative by stimulation and not by irritation. Adv.

Ought to Have.

"He hasn't the ghost of a chance with that girl."
"I don't see why not, when he is a lad of spirit."

Bread is the staff of life, but the roll of fame is something else.

Stoppage of the bowels
More certain sign of paralysis of the bowels and being neglected than any other bowel trouble.
Dr. David Roberts' LAXATIVE, Price 50c
fed dry on the longest will overcome paralysis and stoppage of the bowels thus avoiding drinking which is dangerous in itself.
Read the Famous Home Veterinarian book for free booklet on Abortion to Live. If no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukegan, Ill.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN
Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Colds and correct disorders of the stomach and bowels. Used by Mothers for 27 years. All Druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura
Soap 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c

Names and Addresses for sale. A list of 1000 Litomir, Nebraska and vicinity. Corrected within 10 days. Price \$10.00. RUTH C. FEEKE, College Park, Md.
W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 5-1018.

Maryland Folks Testify

Brunswick, Md.—"Several months ago I was taken with a severe pain in the small of my back. I saw an advertisement in some newspaper of Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets, and was so impressed with it, I thought they would possibly be beneficial in my case, and knowing the high reputation of all Dr. Pierce's remedies I immediately sent for a trial package of the Anuric Tablets and began taking them as soon as received, and in a very short time was relieved of the trouble. I believe this remedy, like all Dr. Pierce's remedies, to be everything that is claimed for it."—J. G. HOAR.

Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this new medicine and you know that his Pleasant Pellets for the liver, his Golden Medical Discovery for the blood, and his Favorite Prescription for the pills of women have had a splendid reputation for the past 50 years.

March 29, 1883.—Two inches of snow fell last Friday.

Rumor has it that A. Ralston, of Pine Grove Mills, attempted suicide last week. He shot himself on Tuesday morning, using a revolver, the ball entering back of the right ear. His life was despaired of. Financial troubles are said to have led the man to this rash act.

The grammar school, Prof. Hosterman teacher, closed with a very pleasant entertainment on last Thursday evening.

The aged mother of George Swab, near Linden Hall, died on Tuesday. Funeral at Centre Hall on Thursday.

Millsburg Youth Wounded by Huns.

Frank Smith, of Millsburg, now with the Fifteenth Railway Engineers in France, was among the Americans wounded at Cambrai, having been bayoneted by the Huns.

Smith was attached to Company A, which was working with the Eleventh Engineers from New York state in the vicinity of Cambrai late in the last year. Several members of the Eleventh regiment were killed and others were captured, but no fatalities occurred in the Fifteenth, as far as has been learned. Smith, with several others, was bayoneted by the Germans in the shoulder. His wound is not serious and he is getting along nicely.

Political Calendar for 1918.

Spring primary election, Tuesday, May 21.

General election, Tuesday, November 5th.

First day for securing signatures on petitions, to be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth, Saturday, March 2nd.

Last day for filing petitions with the secretary of the commonwealth, Thursday, April 11.

First day to secure signatures on petitions to be filed with county commissioners, Thursday, March 14.

Last day for filing petitions with the county commissioners, Tuesday, April 23rd.

Last day for filing nomination papers by independent bodies of citizens for any office, Friday, September 6.

Last days to be assessed for the November election are Tuesday and Wednesday, September 3 and 4. Assessors sit polling places on these days.

Last day to be registered for voters who were not registered for the November election of 1917, in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton, for the spring primary, Wednesday, April 17.

Last day to be registered for the spring primary, in all other cities, Wednesday, May 1.

First day to be registered for the November election, in any city, Thursday, September 5; second day, Tuesday, September 17, third day, Saturday, October 5.

Last days for enrollment in boroughs and townships, March 19 and 20.

Last day to pay tax to qualify for the November election, Saturday, October 5.

Last day when candidates may withdraw before the primary, Friday, April 12 up to 4 p. m.

Last day for filing statement of expenses for the primary, Wednesday, June 5.

Last day for filing statement of expenses for the November election, Thursday, December 5.

Registration days for the November election: Thursday, September 5th; Tuesday, September 17, and Saturday, October 5.

Linden Hall

From last week.
Miss Larue Ishier was a Sunday visitor at B. Valsburg.

Frank Ishier made a business trip to Sunbury last week.

A. J. Cummings spent a few days at the home of Charles Frazier last week.

Roy McClintic made a business trip to Centre Hall, Monday.

Joshua Page, who has been on the sick list for a few days, is able to be around again.

Mrs. Howard Frazier and niece, Leona Lohr, spent Saturday at Oak Hall.

Harry Franz and family spent last Thursday at the home of Robert McClintic.

Mrs. John Houser, who has been on the sick list for a few weeks, is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Frazier will go to housekeeping near Oak Hall this spring.

Lois Marie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. McClintic, was sick several days last week but is able to be around again.

Alvin Johnstonbaugh, who holds a good position with the P. R. R., is home for a short visit to arrange matters preparatory to starting farming in the spring.

Patriotic concert, to-night.

Patriotic concert, to-night.

Patriotic concert, to-night.

Patriotic concert, to-night.

HOME CARD TELLS HOW THE HOUSEWIFE CAN HELP THE SOLDIERS WIN THE WAR

Food Director Heinz Makes Public Latest Program For Conserving Wheat, Meat, Fats and Sugar—He Asks You to Send For Receipt Book.

Now, it's up to the housewife!

President Wilson and Herbert Hoover have told us that FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR, and they have told us how to use the present supply of food to make a war victory possible.

Howard Heinz, Director of the Food Supply Department, Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety, and Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, recently issued the text of the second Home Card. The card has on it a full explanation of what the United States Food Administration wants you to do to conserve food.

Read every word of it, then read it again.

Clip it from this newspaper and hang it in the kitchen until the regular pasteboard card is mailed to those patriotic women who signed the pledge card last November. The Food Administration in Philadelphia will mail a recipe book to each housewife who signed the pledge card. If you didn't sign, send your name to Food Administration, Bulletin Building, Philadelphia.

The contents of the card, as announced by Mr. Heinz, are as follows:

HANG THIS IN YOUR KITCHEN

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

HOME CARD 1918

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP WIN THIS WAR

Our Problem is to feed the Allies and our own soldiers abroad by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, butter and sugar.

Our Solution is to eat less of these and as little of all foods as will support health and strength. All saving counts for victory.

The Food Administration asks every loyal American to help win the war by maintaining rigidly, as a minimum of saving, the following program:

Have TWO WHEATLESS DAYS (Monday and Wednesday) every week, and ONE WHEATLESS MEAL in every day.

Explanation—On "Wheatless" days and in "Wheatless" meals of other days use no crackers, pastry, macaroni, breakfast food or other cereal food containing wheat, and use no wheat flour in any form except the small amount that may be needed for thickening soups or gravies, or for a binder in corn bread and other cereal breads. As to bread, if you bake it at home, use other cereals than wheat, and if you buy it, buy only war bread. Our object is, that we should buy and consume one-third less wheat products than we did last year.

Have ONE MEATLESS DAY (Tuesday) in every week and ONE MEATLESS MEAL in every day. Have TWO PORKLESS DAYS (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week.

Explanation—"Meatless" means without any cattle, hog or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. "Porkless" means without pork, bacon, ham, lard or pork products, fresh or prepared. Use fish, poultry and eggs. As a nation we eat and waste nearly twice as much meat as we need.

Make every day a FAT-SAVING DAY (Butter, lard, lard-substitutes, etc.).

Explanation—Fry less; bake, broil, boil or stew foods instead. Save most drippings; use these and vegetable oils for cooking instead of butter. Butter has food values vital to children; therefore, give it to them. Use it only on the table. Waste no soap; it is made from fat. Be careful of all fats. We use and waste two and a half times as much fat as we need.

Make every day a SUGAR SAVING DAY.

Explanation—Use less sugar. Less sweet drinks and candy containing sugar should be used in war time. As a nation we have used twice as much sugar as we need.

Use FRUITS, VEGETABLES and POTATOES abundantly.

Explanation—These foods are plentiful and, at the same time, partly take the place of other foods which we must save. Raise all you can for home use.

Use MILK wisely.

Explanation—Use all of the milk; waste no part of it. The children must have whole milk. Use sour and skim milk in cooking and for cottage cheese.

HOARDING FOOD. Any one buying and holding a larger supply of food than in peace time, except foods canned, dried or preserved in the home, is helping to defeat the Food Administration in its attempt to secure a just distribution of food and the establishment of fair prices. The food hoarder is working against the common good and even against the very safety of the country. Hoarding food in households is both selfish and unnecessary; the Government is protecting the food supply of its people.

Loyalty in little things is the foundation of the national strength. DISLOYALTY IN LITTLE THINGS GIVES AID TO THE ENEMY. KEEP THE PLEDGE.

Do not limit the food of growing children.

Eat sufficient food to maintain health; the nation needs strong people.

Co-operate with your local and federal food administrators. Take their advice.

Report to the nearest food administration officer the name and address of any person discouraging the production or saving of food.

WHY WE MUST SAVE FOOD

To the Members of the United States Food Administration:

The men of the Allied Nations are fighting; they are not on the farms. The men of the European neutral countries are under arms. The fields of both Allies and neutrals lack man-power, fertilizer and machinery. Hence the production of food by these countries has steadily lessened ever since the beginning of the war, while at the same time, the shortage of shipping has grown more and more serious, with the consequent, steady increase of difficulties in bringing food from the faraway markets of India, Australia and the Argentine.

The situation has become critical. There is simply not enough food in Europe, yet the soldiers of the Allies must be maintained in full strength; their wives and children at home must not face famine; the friendly neutrals must not be starved; and, finally, our own army in France must never lack a needed ounce of food.

There is just one way in which all these requirements can be met. North America must furnish the food. And we must furnish it from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus.

We do not need to starve our own people. We have plenty for ourselves, and it is the firm policy of the Food Administration to retain for our people, by its control of exports, a sufficient supply of every essential foodstuff. We want nobody in our country to eat less than is necessary for good health and full strength, for America needs the full productive power of all its people. Much of the needed saving can be effected by substituting one kind of food for another. But the time has come to put aside all selfishness and disloyalty. The time has come for sacrifice.

The Allies ask us to meet only their absolutely imperative needs. They are restricting the consumption of their own people to the minimum necessary for health and strength. They are controlling their food by drastic government regulation. There is even actual privation among their women and children; there is starvation in Belgium.

The Allies need wheat and meat and fats and sugar. They must have more of all of these than we have been sending, more than we shall be able to send unless we restrict our own consumption. We can do it without harm, for as a nation, we are today eating and wasting much more food than we need.

The whole great problem of winning the war rests primarily on one thing: the loyalty and sacrifice of the American people in the matter of food. It is not a government responsibility, it is the responsibility of each individual. Each pound of food saved by each American citizen is a pound given to the support of our army, the Allies and the friendly neutrals. Each pound wasted or eaten unnecessarily is a pound withheld from them. It is a direct personal obligation of the part of each of us to some one in Europe whom we are bound to help.

If we are selfish or even careless, we are disloyal, we are the enemy at home. Now is the hour of our testing. Let us make it the hour of our victory; victory over ourselves; victory over the Enemy of Freedom.

HOWARD HEINZ,
Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania.

HERBERT C. HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

PUT HARD TASK ON MINISTER

Dominie Compelled to Discourse to Congregation That Was Bussily Engaged in Cracking Nuts.

The modern minister likes to have things quiet when he talks. It disconcerts him to hear a baby cry or a woman cough or an old man snore. If he is put out by such trifles as these it is interesting to conjecture what he would do if he were to take hold of a congregation where everybody brought nuts to crack during the sermon.

Worshippers used to do that in England, and even in our own states during colonial days. The disturbance was not a weekly disturbance, by any means; if it had been, the minister would have undoubtedly left his congregation to administer spiritual consolation to suit themselves. But as it only happened once a year he was forced to endure it. This one day which was attended by such remarkable license came the Sunday before Michaelmas day, and was called Crack-Nut Sunday.

Nobody, no matter how pious he might be, hesitated to avail himself of the peculiar privilege granted him, and men, women and children came to church with their pockets stuffed with nuts, which they complacently cracked and munched during the sermon. It can be easily imagined that when 40 or 50 people get to cracking nuts with all their might the noise is apt to be disquieting, and many times the minister was hard put to it to "hear himself think."

TREAT EYEGLASSES TO BATH

Common Method of Polishing Cannot Be Expected to Remove All the Dust and Grime.

Do you ever give your eyeglasses a bath? If not, give them a surprise and see how you like the result.

Especially in hot weather, when dampness and dust form a gummy combination on the eyelashes, the wearer of glasses or spectacles will find his vision, apparently, much improved by giving them a thorough washing daily with soap and warm water, followed by drying and polishing with tissue paper. The gummy substance which collects on the lenses in hot weather cannot be removed by a mere rubbing with camellia or tissue paper, and the more humid the day, the more necessary becomes the eyeglass bath.

An oculist, who knows the importance of well washed lenses, carried in his pocket a vial of alcohol. It takes but a moment to moisten the corner of a handkerchief and remove the combination of dust and moisture from his glasses. Another business man has the case of his glasses interlined with a folded bit of soft tissue, such as is used for copying letters in offices. This is so soft that it is easily folded into the small space of the spectacle case. No dust collects on this as it does on the velvet lining, and the tissue interlining is renewed every day or two.

James I. and Monopoly.

Soap, which the manufacturers have advanced in price by 5 shillings a hundredweight, used to provide James I. with a comfortable addition to his income, says the London Chronicle. That canny monarch granted the Company of Soapmakers of Westminster the monopoly for the making of soap in England in return for a payment of £6 per ton on all soap produced. The importation of soap was forbidden, and officers were appointed to deal with illicit soap boiling, its manufacture, even in private houses for domestic purposes, being punishable by heavy penalties. Moreover, a proclamation was issued that "the soap made by the company is good, sweet and serviceable for our people." The annual revenue derived by the king from this source amounted to about £20,000.

Passing of a Type.

The hard contemporary fact is that the gloriously named authors are becoming sadly rare, even rarer than long-haired actors. The long-haired musician is still with us, though one of the most eminent masters of the pianoforte has yielded something to the modern spirit by submitting briefly to the shears. Individual age has here a potent influence—age, or the getting through with things. What a wonderfully picturesque person Dickens was at twenty-five! And how matter-of-fact at forty! Browning suffered a similarly sobering and averaging effect. The same thing is true of many other figures in that period, and it is not easy to guess whether the changing fashion set in during their middle years, or whether advancing age would have effected the same change in any case.—Alexander Black, in the Atlantic.

To Make Little Folks Happy.

There may be no children in your household, but it is wise to save, nevertheless, those trifles that children like, and when you have some little guests you will be able to produce something that will entertain them. It is surprising, too, how little it takes to give pleasure to a child. Odds and ends of ribbon, a pretty card, some pictures cut from catalogues, bits of colored string, tinfoil, all will be appreciated. A box kept for the purpose, in which all such "treasures" may be stored as they are picked up from time to time, will be a help, and when one box is full, fill another. It is safe to say that your little friends will remember their visits long after you have forgotten them.

Centre Reporter at \$1.50 per year.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

There are so many Ford cars in use around you that there is no room for doubts as to the absolute stability and service-giving merits of "the universal car." The Ford is always ready for use, summer and winter, giving all you expect from a motor car in pleasure and work—doing it all with small expense.

Place Your Order To-Day

Do not wait until spring and take the chance of probably paying more, and endure the usual delay of delivery.

Full line of Commercial Delivery 1, 2 and 3 Ton Trucks on hand.

Ford repair work done on operation prices by Ford mechanics, using genuine Ford parts.

Prices on Ford cars: Touring Car, \$360; Runabout, \$345; Coupelet, \$360; Town Car, \$345; Sedan, \$395; One-Ton Truck Chassis, \$600. All f.o.b. Detroit.

BEATTY MOTOR CO.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Rear of Crider's Exchange

Both Phones

TIRES, ACCESSORIES AND SUPPLIES.

Business Women



and those ladies who wish to avail themselves of the safety and convenience of conducting a bank account, will find the facilities furnished by this bank exceptionally good. Any business man of stability

will furnish you with information as to our standing, assets, capital, surplus and reliable and cautious methods of conducting our business.

The Farmers National Bank

(Depository for Funds of U. S. Government)

Millsheim, Pa.

GOING TO MAKE SALE?

If so, have your date advertised in the Reporter at once. This will cost you absolutely nothing provided you have your bills printed here. We are especially well equipped for Sale-Bill Printing and can save you money on this class of work.

Telephone us your sale date.

The Centre Reporter

CENTRE HALL

Insurance and Real Estate

Want to Buy or Sell?

SEE US FIRST

Chas. D. Bartholomew
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Laundry

Leaves the Reporter office

WEDNESDAY A. M., FEB. 6
WEDNESDAY A. P., FEB. 20

and every OTHER WEEK

until further notice

Returns Saturday following
date of outgoing

CYRUS BRUNGART

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Special attention given to collecting. Legal writings of all classes, including deeds, mortgages, agreements, etc.; marriage licenses and hunter's license returned, and all matters pertaining to the above given promptly.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A six room house located on Hoffer street, at corner of alley, and built a few years ago, is offered for sale. There is a good stable on the lot and everything in good repair. Will be sold reasonable. If you are looking for a nice little home, do not pass this up.—CLARENCE W. LUSH, Centre Hall, Pa.